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PRICE TWO CENTS

GRAND PARADE IS TO OPEN CELEBRATION WEEK IN NEW HAVEN

Many Noted Military Organizations to Take Part in March Which Will Feature Thursday's Events

CHILDREN TO DANCE

Pupils of Public Schools to Participate and Visitors Will See Fall of Pompeii Depicted in Scenic Pageant

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—New Haven Week begins Thursday. Judging from the elaborate preparations this celebration will exceed every exposition heretofore held in Connecticut, and will be one of the largest ever seen in New England.

The events will open with a street parade, followed by exhibitions of the "Fall of Pompeii" and the eruption of Vesuvius, displays of fireworks and band concerts. Folk dances by 2500 children of the public schools in costume, accompanied by large bands, have been arranged. This program will cover both afternoon and evening of three days of the celebration.

The parade will consist of 14 divisions as follows: Army, navy, national guard, naval militia, veterans of civil and Spanish wars and sons of veterans; independent military organizations, cadet corps, historical floats, municipal floats; associations and societies, all uniformed and society floats; artistically decorated floats, artistically decorated floats, motor propelled; industrial floats, horse drawn; industrial floats, motor propelled.

Former Governor Rollin S. Woodruff will be grand marshal, with Maj. William A. Mercer, U. S. A., chief of staff. This parade will include a large number of organizations from outside of the state and about 100 bands.

The following noted military organizations have accepted invitations: The State Fencibles of Pennsylvania, Putnam Phalanx, Hartford; Worcester Continentals, Worcester; Old Guard, New York; First Company, Governor's Foot Guards, Hartford; Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Massachusetts, Boston; National Lancers, Boston; Richmond Blues, Richmond, Va.; Newport Artillery Company, Newport, R. I.; First Troop, Philadelphia; City Cavalry, Philadelphia, Pa.; First Light Infantry Regiment, Providence, R. I.; the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York, wearing its uniform of 1812.

The historic common of New Haven has been transformed into an amphitheater by the erection of grandstands with a seating capacity of about 15,000, from which part of the public may view the entertainments on a large stage erected in the center of the east half of the green.

These exhibitions are planned upon a large scale. To transport "The Fall of Pompeii" scenery alone a special train is necessary. In the cast are 300 people and there are many horses for the real chariot races.

The mayor and other officials will review the parade from a memorial arch. A feature of this arch is that upon the tablets will appear New Haven's "roll of honor," names of many men foremost in history.

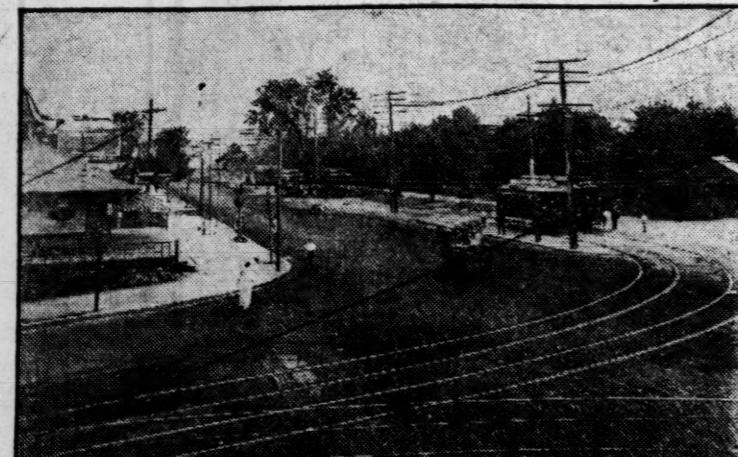
All over the state plans are being made to visit New Haven during the New Haven week, and it is expected that the accommodations of the city will be taxed to their extreme limits to care for all who wish to witness the events.

The battleship Ohio and Idaho have been ordered to New Haven for the celebration. Rear-Admiral F. F. Fletcher, U. S. N., commander of the fourth division Atlantic fleet, will represent the navy. The Ohio is his flagship.

M. SHAW DENIES STEEL STORY.

PHILADELPHIA—Leslie M. Shaw, formerly secretary of the treasury, Sunday night denied that he had assisted in the promotion of the Western Steel Corporation as alleged in affidavits filed Saturday in Seattle.

WHERE 'L' ROAD PLANS TRANSFER POINT



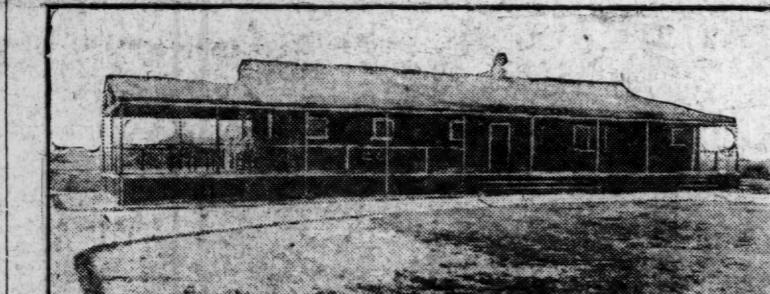
Junction of Blue Hill avenue and Columbia road, point at which officials expect to build new station

Former Governor of State Will Be Grand Marshal of Parade, New Haven Week



COL. R. S. WOODRUFF

SALEM GOLF CLUB HAS NEW LINKS ON GARDNER PROPERTY



Clubhouse of Salem Golf Club, whose members are using six acres laid out this season

SALEM—To drive a golf ball from one municipality over another, and land in a third, is what members of the Salem Golf Club are called upon to do in negotiating the first hole on their new golf links, situated just over the line from North Salem, in Peabody and Danvers.

On this hole the teeing ground is in Peabody; the fair green in Salem and the putting green in Danvers. The dividing lines of the three municipalities meet at a boundary post on the line of this course.

Forced to abandon its old grounds on the western side of the Gardner farm property the Salem Golf Club purchased 60 acres of land on the eastern side of the Gardner farm and thereby secured one of the most remarkable golf courses in New England.

The property offers opportunity for the development of a country club. Its long frontage on the Danvers river offers facilities for bathing and boating. Near the center of the property is a fresh water pond on which the members are planning to hold winter events. Around this pond are steep hills suitable for tobogganing.

Some distance away there is a plain on which a baseball diamond will be laid out. Already there are four dirt tennis courts south of the clubhouse, with a croquet ground nearby.

The golf course is a nine-hole course of 3000 yards. It was laid out under the personal direction of L. H. Caliga, an artist, who is chairman of the greens committee.

The Gardner farm was purchased by a land development concern, which proceeded to lay out streets on the old course of the club. This necessitated the club's moving, and a tract of 60 acres was bought of the company on the eastern side of the road.

The club has a membership of 225 and a membership limit of 250.

The president is Horatio P. Peirson, the secretary is Charles H. Millett, and the treasurer William O. Safford, all of Salem. These officers with the following compose the board of governors: William Perry, Charles S. Chase, Charles B. Price, Frank W. Benson, Arthur L. Lougheed, and Nathan Osgood of Salem, Wood Foster of Beverly, A. D. Fisher and Edward Logan of Lynn.

BELFAST POLICE ALERT FOR ORDER

(By the United Press)

BELFAST, Ire.—Though they refrained from making any arrests, the police were on the alert today to guard against a further outbreak of rioting between the home rule and anti-home rule factions here. apprehension is felt regarding the big anti-home rule agitation to begin Wednesday.

Troops were called out during the noon hour to guard against fighting at the ship yards. Several clashes occurred at the Queen's Island ship yard.

NICARAGUAN NOTE ASSURES SAFETY

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua—A note from the United States department of state has been handed to the Nicaraguan government by Minister Weitzel, calling attention to the fact that American planters and merchants in Nicaragua have asked for protection, and declaring that the United States will protect Americans and their property. The note also indicates that the moral support of the United States will be on the side of the constituted government.

HAYWOOD PLEADS NOT GUILTY AND IS HELD ON CONSPIRACY CHARGE

I. W. W. Leader Arraigned Before Judge Quinn in Lawrence Superior Court on Strike Indictments

BAIL FIXED AT \$100

Labor Organizer Arrested After Boston Common Mass Meeting in Protest of Imprisonment of Leaders

LAWRENCE—William D. Haywood, leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, pleaded not guilty this afternoon to two indictments charging conspiracy to intimidate.

The indictment grew out of the Lawrence strike last winter.

Mr. Haywood was arraigned before Judge Joseph Quinn of the superior criminal court. Bail was fixed at \$50 in each case.

The arraignment took only five minutes. Haywood waived the indictments, which contained 22 counts, and when asked if he was guilty he said:

"Not guilty. I am only guilty of trying to get the good things of life for the mill slaves."

Peter Kelly of Lynn went on Haywood's bond. Attorney J. C. Mahoney asked for an immediate trial, but Judge Quinn announced that he would first have to confer with Attorney Attwell.

This meant that Haywood would not go to trial until after the Ettor and Giovannitti trials, which are to start two weeks from today.

The indictment upon which he was arrested charges "conspiracy to intimidate, in connection with an alleged endeavor to conduct the textile strike of last winter unlawfully," according to District Attorney Henry C. Attwell. The district attorney says the indictment was returned by the Essex county grand jury at the April sitting but was kept secret.

Haywood arrived in this city shortly before 9 o'clock Sunday night, almost simultaneously with the two special trains carrying the 2400 members of the I. W. W. who took part in the Ettor, Giovannitti demonstration on Boston Common. When the crowd piled off the trains some of the leaders attempted to form a parade.

They were opposed by Serjt. Michael J. Moynihan and a squad of patrolmen. Haywood, when he saw that the police opposed, dissuaded the men from the parade plan.

A crowd of 500, however, paraded through some of the side streets.

Between 10,000 and 15,000 members and friends of the I. W. W. terminated a march through Boston's streets Sunday afternoon, with a mass meeting on the Common to hear Mr. Haywood, who was arrested after the meeting, speak in protest against the imprisonment of Ettor and Giovannitti.

Special trains brought thousands of workers from Lawrence, Lowell, Haverhill, New Bedford and Fall River, and Castle square, where the parade started, was crowded by 2 o'clock.

Pasquale Eniuzzi was arrested in North square for distributing handbills and Giuseppe Ricci of Lawrence was injured as the result of an endeavor of the Lawrence contingent, which was parading from the North station, to rescue Eniuzzi.

Haywood had come from New York Saturday, remained in Providence over night and motored into Boston Sunday morning. He was received on the Common with cheers and immediately launched into an attack on the Lawrence manufacturers. He urged a general strike to begin any day before Sept. 30 if Ettor and Giovannitti were not released.

Haywood declared that the prisoners were charged with an act which was committed by the capitalist class. He questioned the assembly as to whether they would allow Ettor and Giovannitti to stand trial or remain prisoners and each time a "No" chorused from thousands.

He said that these two men had brought \$15,000,000 to the working class.

Haywood called for the organization of the I. W. W. into a force with leaders that would be able to demand respect by its power to close down industry if its demands were not answered.

He was cheered as he ended his speech and made his way to Charles street, where an automobile was awaiting him.

State Officer Eustis was at the wheel and engaged him in conversation until State Officers Keating, Macksey and Daley placed him under arrest and he was taken to station 16, where he was booked and gave bail.

Thomas G. Connolly, bail commissioner and attorney for the hotel employees, fixed the bail at \$1000 and Fred H. Moor of Los Angeles, attorney for Haywood, paid it in cash.

\$60,000,000 FOR NOVELTIES

CHICAGO—Sixty million dollars were spent in the United States last year for advertising novelties, an increase of 25 per cent over the previous year, according to statements made at the convention of the National Association of Advertising Novelty Manufacturers.

BOOKS OF COMPANY EXAMINED BY JURY IN DYNAMITE HEARING

PITTSFIELD BUSINESS MEN SWEEP SIDEWALKS AND THEN BRAND WORK

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Dressed in khaki suits bought for the occasion, the civic committee of the Pittsfield Board of Trade appeared on the business streets Sunday morning and with brooms proceeded to sweep the walks in front of some of the leading business houses. In the party were George H. Southard, Jr., president of the Board of Trade, a former New York banker; George H. Cooper, former president of the Board of Trade, a coal dealer; Joseph Ward Lewis, Ralph M. Dennett, J. Arthur Baker, attorneys; Loring G. Robbins, a prominent business man, and Carl B. Lindholm, a civil engineer.

This action followed sending out letters several times to merchants requesting that after business hours Saturday the walks be swept.

Most of the big department stores had cleaned their walks, but smaller storekeepers had left paper and refuse before their shops.

As soon as a walk was cleaned one of the committee inscribed on the walk the words, "Cleaned by the Board of Trade."

RHODE ISLAND LIGHT COMPANIES IN MERGER

PROVIDENCE—Stockholders of Pawtucket Electric Company this morning ratified the action of its directors in voting to sell its stock to the Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company, a corporation chartered at the last session of General Assembly for the purpose of merging four Stone & Webster interests in this state.

It was announced that the stock of the Pawtucket Gas Company would be controlled by the new corporation but that no transfer of stock will be made for the present. The charter granted to the new company allows it to merge the company of the same name, a polling company chartered in the state of Maine, and the Pawtucket Gas Company, Pawtucket Electric Company, Woonsocket Gas Company and the Woonsocket Electric Machine & Power Company. All these companies are controlled by Stone & Webster of Boston. The two Woonsocket companies will hold stockholders' meetings this afternoon, and it is expected that they will follow the course of the Pawtucket Electric Company and vote to sell to the corporation. The merger is made, it is said, for the sake of economy, it being thought better to control the subsidiary companies under one set of officers.

There was no opposition to the plan. The parking spaces favored by the commissioners are: Beacon street, Boston Common side; Pemberton square, main entrance court house to police headquarters; Doane street; Berkeley street, natural history building side; Newbury street, Institute of Technology side; Clarendon street, Technology side; Charles street, Public garden side; Canal street, east side; Winthrop square and Exchange place.

Boylston street on Boston Common side was opposed by those present on the grounds that traffic is now so great that accommodations are hardly sufficient to keep the street clear. It was recommended by one person that the street be widened 24 feet.

Court square was also opposed as a parking space under present conditions by Captain Sullivan of station 2. He also withdrew his previous recommendation that Devonshire be made a one-way street from Dock square to State street.

In addition to these proposed reservations Mr. Hurtubis recommended the following: Tremont street, Park to Boylston on Common side; Mason street, portion on one side; Park street, Common side; Post Office square, center; Fort Hill square, Oliver street side; Bowdoin street, Ashburton place to Beacon street. State House side; Arlington street, Public Garden side; Berkeley street, St. James to Stanhope street on right side; Bedford street, Washington to Chauncy, Jordan Marsh Company side, side.

Mr. Hurtubis thought that traffic could be better handled in Boston, remarking that Springfield and Providence did such things well. He said the time that automobiles might be allowed to remain in the space could be from 30 minutes to an hour according to conditions of traffic.

Captain Sullivan in speaking of the reservations in his district had no objection to Doane street, which he said is little used, but was not favorably inclined to the use of Exchange place, and said Court square could not be considered.

Secretary Stebbins of the Masters Teamsters Association opposed making Devonshire a one way street, as he believed it difficult to handle traffic there at present.

John S. Codman opposed the use of the Common side of Boylston street. He was strongly in favor of the parking system.

CLARENCE S. FUNK ON WITNESS STAND IN HARVESTER SUIT

CHICAGO—Clarence S. Funk, general manager of the International Harvester Company, was called to the stand today when R. S. Taylor, master in charge in the government's suit to dissolve the company under the Sherman anti-trust law, began hearing testimony. Edwin Grosvenor, representing the attorney-general, conducted the government case.

Mr. Funk's answers today dealt with the makeup of the organization. He said there were two companies—the International Harvester Company of New Jersey and the International Harvester Company of America. The former was the manufacturing concern and the latter purchased the output of the factories.

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CHAMBERMAIDS TAKEN BACK AT PARKER HOUSE

Chambermaids and other women employees of the Parker house, who went out on strike recently, have returned to work, according to a statement made today by Edgar Pierce, president of the Whipple corporation.

"All the old employees but two came to me," he said. "I told them that it would be impossible for me to replace all of them at once, but inasmuch as they had shown the proper spirit I placed their names on the payroll and their wages will go on as though they were working. Strikers from various other departments of the Parker house also returned and they were treated in the same manner as the chambermaids.

All will return to their old positions as soon as we can adjust matters."

Both President Whipple and Manager Hart of the Touraine said this morning that everything was running smoothly there and at Young's.

Thomas G. Connolly, attorney for the International Hotel Workers Union, is to confer with Jophanus H. Whitney, chief of the district police, and later with District Attorney Pelletier this afternoon. At both conferences Boston hotel women will bring charges against their employers of violating the 54 and 58-hour laws.

The assistance of the Boston Central Labor Union in carrying on the strike was sought by the hotel men yesterday, and the matter was referred to the executive board.

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HOW THE CAREFUL READER IS HELPFUL TO THE JOURNALIST

Writer Tells Way Former's Letters Cheer the Editor and Enable Him to Polish His Style

SECRETS LET OUT

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

IN OTHER papers we have touched lightly on certain functionaries "on" the paper; the editor, the reporter, the proofreader and the compositor have been introduced to a discriminating public, much to the benefit of all, we have no doubt. It goes without saying that this field is barely scratched in the brief lines that we have written, but one character has virtually been left undescribed, and that is the reader of newspapers. It may be supposed that to write about and to portray the whole noble army of newspaper readers is rather a big piece of work for one article to contain. This is quite correct, but by a process somewhat similar to a dichotomy or binary classification, we can define one or two groups out of the whole class and of these we purpose to treat.

For example, there are those that read newspapers carefully and those that do not; the first group can be bisected into those that read newspapers carefully but after that process think their duty done and those that also read newspapers carefully but think their duty not done. These last can be divided into those that talk about what they have read or think about it or both, and those that feel that they ought to write about it. We have now very nearly framed an issue for the day. The newspaper readers that think that they ought to write about what they have read are divided into two great groups, those that write to their friends privately, those that write to the editor with a faint idea that their communications will be published and those that out of a full mentality write privately to the editor or contributor, impelled only by the thought that their letter may at once instruct and help. It is this group that must hold our attention today and that has cheered and embellished the otherwise dreary round of many a journalist. Journalists, as we once intimated, are solitary, sensitive men, with little sense of humor, subsisting mainly on a vegetable diet and the approbation of the public, shunning alike the crowded mart and the more silent but no less public distraction of literary criticism. It is, then, with the feeling of a grateful relief that a journalist receives a letter from a reader on the subject of something that he may have read.

The letters thus written are very full of help, for it is the reader's privilege as well as pleasure to help the writer and to save him from those pitfalls that, alas, yawn too frequent in his path. Thus, the journalist forgetting the "dove-tailedness" of history, as the gentleman in "Nicholas Nickleby" used the word in speaking of the unities of the drama, may have written an interesting article on the subject of Na-

polon's marshals and inadvertently said that Barnadotte commanded corps of archers at the battle of Hastings. This is unfortunate, but there is no reason to be depressed. There is a sweet little cherub that has already begun playing on his typewriter and in a very little while that journalist will be shown that the battle of Hastings was fought long before George III's reign and thus, you see, Barnadotte plainly could not have been present.

This same journalist (sometimes they are incorrigible fellows) after receiving a letter like this, that surely ought to make him more careful, will within a week after its receipt begin to fall off in the nice adjustment of his clauses and lose sight of those careful rules of balance that must be followed by him that had rather be right than President. One would think that his case was past mending, but one would mistake, for no sooner has the jangle been seen by the careful reader than he takes him to his scriptorium. There seated at his desk he busies himself with quill, ink-horn, parchment and pounce box, and he shows that journalist how that there are certain misadjustments in his sentences, certain beads misslung, certain lumpy spots in his style that do not accord with nice or polished taste.

And so the postman takes the letter to the journalist and the journalist reads it. Does it irritate him? You little know the cloistered scholar. Flushing with pleasure that he has been thus guided, nay, set right, he sits him down and writes a long letter of thanks to his correspondent. If he be a very conscious journalist, he will not only thank his correspondent but will ask him to write a second letter, and better still, a third, in which he shall set forth the canon of the semicolon and the re-script as to paragraphs. In this way many great stylists have been developed.

It is all very well to read books, to enjoy their use, to think about what you have read in them and to have thoughts of your own; these are good old-fashioned methods for forming a prose style and are no doubt possessed of some merit. But the surest way to secure technical skill, conjoined with original charm, is to have a careful reader interested. This once accomplished, the work is virtually done. There need be no more sleepless hours worrying over what Defoe or Ruskin would have done; let the famous be alone with their fame; your business is to keep an eye on the careful reader. If you keep your ears open in his direction 'twill be all the better. He is training the tendrils of your prose; his hand that tilts the watering pot of criticism; he it is that weeds out the too ubiquitous adjective and the obtrusive conjunction.

Surely, a writer must have readers, and if this be so, what a fortunate thing it should be counted to have careful readers. We omitted an exclamation point at the close of the last sentence of a set purpose. What we said was not in the turmoil of excitement, but in the sobriety of a reasoned conviction that where'er he may roam, the journalist can count on one friend at least.

DISPLAY OF POST IMPRESSIONIST WORK ARRANGED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A second post-impressionist exhibition is to be held at the Grafton galleries early in October. In 1910 the collection consisted of the pictures of the pioneers of the movement, Cezanne, Gauguin, and Van Gogh. This year's work will be mainly concerned with showing the more mature work of their followers, whose greatest exponents are Matisse and Picasso.

Among the pictures of Matisse will be found a study for one of the decorations of the palace of the Royal Patron at Moscow, and of M. Picasso will exhibit a series of and canvases will show the line of his emergence into full-blown post-impressionism.

The British public will learn for the first time at the Grafton gallery what Russian post-impressionists are doing under the leadership of Boris Van Arep. Some Englishmen have joined the ranks of this school of painting and their work will be included in the English section. Roger Fry is responsible for the organization.

NEW PASTOR TAKES CHARGE
The Rev. Dr. Raymond Calkins, the new pastor of the First Congregational church, Cambridge, occupied his pulpit for the first time on Sunday morning. Dr. Calkins comes from the State Street Congregational church, Portland, where he has served for a number of years.

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NATIONAL BASEBALL COMMISSION FIXING WORLD SERIES DATES

Drafting of Players Also Being Considered by Presidents Johnson and Lynch and Chairman Herrmann

CLUB OWNERS MEET

CINCINNATI, O.—The National baseball commission, consisting of August Herrmann, chairman; B. B. Johnson, president of the American league, and Thomas J. Lynch, president of the National league, is in session here today to fix dates and prices for the world's series and afterward open the drafts of the major clubs and minor league players.

The first thing that the commission is doing today is to draft complete schedules of the world's series between all sets of teams that thus far have a possible chance of finishing in first place in the two major leagues.

Before going into session the commission today refused to state whether these would be announced immediately.

After the world's series dates have been disposed of the opening of the drafts of the major league clubs and minor league players will take place. This, of course, will be followed by the lot drawing process wherever the system is necessary and then a few minor cases will be decided by the commission, after which the commission, as well as all of the baseball magnates now in town will be hurried to the Laughrey Club to attend a baseball banquet as the guests of Chairman Herrmann tonight.

The advance guard of baseball owners arrived yesterday afternoon, while the main body got here this morning.

Among the first to arrive were Presidents Charles Ebbets of Brooklyn, Murphy of Chicago Nationals, Fogel of Philadelphia Nationals, Gaffney of the Boston Nationals, Hedges of the St. Louis Americans, Messrs. W. B. Schofield and W. R. Armour of the St. Louis Nationals, President Navin of the Detroit Americans, William Smith of the Atlanta club, F. H. Farrell of New York, John E. Bruce, secretary of the national commission; Joseph Flanner, secretary to Chairman Herrmann; Clarke Griffith of Washington, D. C.; George Stollings of Buffalo and Joseph O'Brien of the New York Nationals.

A decision which awards players Doak, Knisley and Kyle to the Cincinnati club was promulgated by the secretary of the commission yesterday. The notice states that an original notice to the above effect was annulled, but that in considering the evidence it is apparent that both the Akron (O.) club and the Cincinnati club acted in good faith and that the rule requiring 20 days notification which went into effect this season did not reach the Akron club in time for it to be governed by the rule. The commission upheld this contention and awarded the title of the players to the Cincinnati club. As Player Doak, however, has since been returned to Akron, the commission made him subject to draft today.

While there was no regular meeting of the commission yesterday, yet the three members held a discussion and an outline of the probable dates for the playing of the world's baseball championship next month was considered. Nothing was announced of an official character, however.

MONITOR MEETS TRANSCRIPT

The Christian Science Monitor baseball team is scheduled to meet the Boston Transcript on Rindge field, North Cambridge, at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the third of their games in the Boston Newspaper League. Each team has defeated the other once. The lineup follows:

MONITOR **TRANSCRIPT**
Edwards, Carlson, cf. 1b. Brophy
Woodworth, p. 3b. Gentili
Brown, ss. 1f. Porter
Gongraw, 1b. ss. Smith
Lacompte, 2b. 2b. ...
Ward, 3b. 3b. Jameson
Duffy, c. c. Ebert
Bayer, lf. c. Chapin
Bennett, Blanchard, rf. r. Ebert

REAL WORK ON YALE FIELD

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Real work began for the Yale football candidates today. Drilling in the tactics brought about by the change in rules was a feature of the day's work. The men this season show the results of light work done by nearly all of them during the summer. The selecting of a quarterback seems to be the main problem before the coaches and Arthur Howe, last year's quarter and head coach this season is devoting a greater part of his time to the filling of that position.

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BOSTON AMERICANS SHOULD THIS WEEK WIN AMERICAN FLAG

Fight for Second and Seventh Places Promise to Keep the Interest Up to the Very End

STANDING TO DATE

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	100% P. C.
Boston	57	32	51.5
Philadelphia	51	56	59.1
Washington	52	57	59.0
Baltimore	67	69	49.3
Detroit	54	49	52.0
Cleveland	62	75	45.2
New York	48	85	35.8
St. Louis	47	88	34.5

RESULTS YESTERDAY

St. Louis 4, Boston 4.
Boston 2, St. Louis 2.
Washington 6, Detroit 3.
Chicago 4, New York 2.
Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 2.

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston 2, St. Louis 2.
Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 2.
Detroit 3, Washington 2.

GAME TODAY

Philadelphia at Cleveland.

Followers of the American League championship race of 1912 are now simply waiting for the day this week when the Red Sox shall have gained the game that will give them the champion pennant of 1912 beyond question. Ever since the team defeated the Philadelphia and Washington teams in the last home games, it had been conceded that the pennant would again come to Boston for the first time since 1904, and it has been simply a question of how long it would be before the victory was actually secured. Chief interest is now centered in the race for second and seventh places in the standing. The Athletics and Washington are closely bunched for the honor of being runnerup to Boston and while the former has a slight lead over the latter, Manager Griffith and his men will carry the fight right up to the very last game. Although Washington has made a wonderful record this year, the players will not be satisfied with anything less than second place. The Athletics, on the other hand, are much disappointed over their not getting into the world's series and are determined to do their utmost to come in second.

The race between New York and St. Louis for seventh place is fully as close as that between the Athletics and Washington for second and it promises to be just as hard fought. New York should be considerably stronger than St. Louis as it has a much faster looking lineup, but Manager Stovall has kept St. Louis hard at work and is certainly building up a strong looking lot of youngsters for another year.

While the margin between Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland is not such a very large one at the present time, there is not much chance of any change in their present positions taking place during the rest of the season.

The base stealing record for a major league game is seven, made by George Gore of Chicago in 1881 and tied by William Hamilton of the Philadelphia Nationals in 1894.

The Pittsburgh Nationals have made a new world's record for three-base hits in one season. They have already made 114 which is two better than the former record held by Baltimore and Boston.

Harry Davis, late manager of the Cleveland Americans, is preparing to move from Cleveland to Philadelphia, where he is expected to become assistant manager to Manager Mack of the Athletics.

The Boston Nationals will start the 1913 season with at least six pitchers in addition to the six already with the club. James, Noyes, Thompson and Gervais have been bought outright, McTigue will come back from Montreal and Weaver from New Orleans on recall of option.

**M'DONALD TO GO
TO SACRAMENTO**

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This is McDonald's second year with the Boston team and his work has greatly improved this season. He played first with the Buffalo team of the International league.

BIRMINGHAM WINS PENNANT
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Southern league baseball season closed yesterday with Birmingham in first place, Mobile second and New Orleans third. According to W. L. Carver of Little Rock, president of the league, the season was not very successful from a financial standpoint, due to an unusual number of postponed games.

\$11,299,157 ASKED FOR FIRES
NEW YORK—Joseph Johnson, fire commissioner, submitted a statement on the fire department budget to the board of estimate on Saturday, with his request for an appropriation of \$11,299,157.40 for the department in 1913. The board of estimate allowed \$8,637,365.55 for 1912, when \$12,341,680.04 was asked.

Famous Pitcher Who Has Tied Johnson's Record of 16 Successive Victories



(Copyright by C. J. Horner, Boston)
JOSEPH WOOD
Boston American League Club

BASEBALL PICKUPS

A baseball team made up largely of Pacific coast players is to visit Australia next winter.

It is reported that the Newark franchise of the International league will be put on the market Oct. 1.

Eleven straight victories for Pittsburgh. Manager Clark's men are now only a game and a half behind Chicago.

John Kelleher, the former Brookline (Mass.) high school player, is showing up well on third base for the St. Louis Nationals.

Pitcher Wood's victory over St. Louis yesterday made his sixteenth successive one and ties him with Walter Johnson of Washington for the American League record.

Ray Keating, the former Lawrence pitcher, lost his first game with the New York Americans Saturday 4 to 1. The Chicago Americans made five hits off him.

Manager Griffith of Washington has promised to take his players to the first world's series games if a series cannot be arranged between Washington and Pittsburgh.

The base stealing record for a major league game is seven, made by George Gore of Chicago in 1881 and tied by William Hamilton of the Philadelphia Nationals in 1894.

The Pittsburgh Nationals have made a new world's record for three-base hits in one season. They have already made 114 which is two better than the former record held by Baltimore and Boston.

Harry Davis, late manager of the Cleveland Americans, is preparing to move from Cleveland to Philadelphia, where he is expected to become assistant manager to Manager Mack of the Athletics.

The Boston Nationals will start the 1913 season with at least six pitchers in addition to the six already with the club. James, Noyes, Thompson and Gervais have been bought outright, McTigue will come back from Montreal and Weaver from New Orleans on recall of option.

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CHAMPIONSHIP TESTS ON HUDSON RIVER THIS WEEK

Fastest Motor Boats Are Scheduled to Take Part in Annual Regatta of Motor Boat Club of America off Yonkers Starting Today

NEW YORK—This is a busy week for motor boat racers of this country, as the annual series of events on the Hudson river begins today and will continue throughout the week. The races are under the auspices of the Motor Boat Club of America, to which members of all regularly organized yacht and motor boat clubs in the United States are eligible. The events, with the days on which they will be decided, are as follows:

MONDAY
Series races: Classes D, E, F and G (cruisers and open launches), classes C and B (A speed boat).

TUESDAY
Second series races: Classes D, E, F and G (cruisers and open launches), classes C and B (A speed boat).

WEDNESDAY
Second series races: Classes D, E, F and G (cruisers and open launches), classes C and B (A speed boat).

THURSDAY
Second series races: Classes D, E, F and G (cruisers and open launches), races on the river between classes of the New York Yacht Club.

FRIDAY
Races for all classes of speed boats, 60 miles. Open boat to bonds that have started and finished in one or both of the series races of Monday, Sept. 16, and Tuesday, Sept. 17, with handicaps based on the speed made in the races.

SATURDAY
Mile time trials (all speed boats). Final series races: Class C (speed boats), class B (speed boats), class A (speed boats).

Five perpetual trophies will be competed for, the challengers for which are as follows: Motor yacht championship trophy, now held by Avis, owned by F. C. Havens, for cruisers over 60 feet in length; Carolina, owned by M. Frank Dennis; cabin launch championship trophy, now held by C. R. Butler's Spin-drift, for cruisers 40 to 60 feet in length; Peter Pan, Sr., owned by James Simpson; national championship trophy, held by Ralph E. Slaven's Tarant; for speed boats over 40 feet in length; Big Balaam, owned by Frank Bailey; international world's championship trophy, held by A. K. & C. D. White's Sam Barr II, for speed boats in the 12-meter class; Gunfire III, owned by W. J. Brainard, and Ankle Deep, owned by C. S. Mankowski; inter-state championship trophy, held by The Bug, owned by A. E. Smith, for speed boats under 35 feet; Gunfire, Jr., owned by W. J. Brainard.

There will be time allowance according to rating in all classes excepting class C. The courses will be triangular, four times around triangle seven and a half miles for classes A, B and C, and three times around the same course for all other classes.

For the series races the boat securing the greatest number of points in each of the several classes named shall be the winner; there will be a second prize to the boat making the third best corrected time if seven or more boats start in like manner.

The course for the Peeksskill long distance race will be approximately 60 miles from the starting line, running northward along the Hudson river to a stakeboat, for cruisers 40 to 60 feet in length; to a boat making the best corrected time, a second prize to the boat making the next best corrected time, if four or more boats start in good faith; a third prize to the boat making the third best corrected time if seven or more boats start in like manner.

The time trials for speed boats will be held over a measured nautical mile. A prize will be awarded to the boat making the fastest trial in each class. Trials in all classes will be conducted under the British Admiralty rule, each boat to be awarded in each class making the best corrected time; a second prize to the boat in either class making the next best corrected time; if four or more boats start in such class in good faith; a third prize to the boat in either class making the third best corrected time if seven or more boats start in such class in like manner.

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WITH THE CANDIDATES

7 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment cover the results of all and every voting to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

THE CANDIDATES TODAY
REPUBLICAN—President Taft remains in Beverly.

DEMOCRATIC—Governor Wilson is enroute through Ohio and Indiana on his first western trip.

PROGRESSIVE—Colonel Roosevelt is touring California and will speak in Santa Barbara and Los Angeles.

SOCIALIST—E. V. Debs returns to his home in Indiana.

PROHIBITION—Eugene W. Chaffin is to speak in Boston.

TAFT CAMPAIGN TO OPEN ON SATURDAY WRITES CHAIRMAN

Real Beginning of Work to Reelect President and Vice-President Comes in Columbus Then, Says Mr. Hilles

VICTORY PREDICTED

By CHARLES D. HILLES
Chairman, Republican national committee

Although a great amount of real campaign work has been performed already by the Republican national committee, in seeking to assure the reelection of President Taft and Vice-President Sherman, the formal opening of the campaign will take place on Sept. 21 at Columbus, O. The opening will be made noteworthy by the presence of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, who will make the keynote address for the ensuing campaign.

The national committee realizes that the participation of Senator Lodge in this important event will be of great benefit to the Republican cause, since it will thoroughly illustrate what it means to be a genuine Republican. Senator Lodge, because of personal friendship for Colonel Roosevelt, remained neutral so long as the latter sought nomination and reelection as a Republican, but now that Mr. Roosevelt has left the party Senator Lodge feels free to enter the fight against him. Senator Lodge's course is fairly illustrative of the course which is being taken by Republicans in all parts of the country, and which will continue to be adopted until election day, when the Republican party will be found entirely reunited and victorious.

This is not an idle prophecy. It is a prediction already partly substantiated by the third term reputation in Vermont and Michigan, the Republican victory over the Democracy in Maine (where the Republican success was absolute and complete), and in the heroic restoration of state of Washington.

In the latter state primaries were held on Sept. 10. Colonel Roosevelt being in Seattle on that day urging that a record Progressive vote be polled for the effect it would have throughout the country. His plea, however, was unavailing, so far as his own party was concerned, for the Progressive vote was almost negligible, being less than 5 per cent of the entire vote, and the reunited Republicans polled a vote far in excess of the combined Democratic and Roosevelt strength. Trustworthy communications received at the Republican headquarters in New York city make the absolute claim that the Republican national ticket, headed by President Taft, will secure the electoral vote of the state of Washington.

During the past week, Republican affairs in Maryland have been set thoroughly to rights, and the field is now open for the spirited campaign in that state on behalf of President Taft, which has been held in abeyance pending such an adjustment. The Republican state convention, called in Maryland early in the week, deliberated only 10 minutes before it summarily dispossessed the Roosevelt electors from their place on the Republican ticket and filled the vacancies with genuine Taft supporters.

Some of the most interesting and most effective work being performed in the interest of Republican success in November is that now being conducted by the League of Republican Clubs, of which John Hays Hammond is president. Mr. Hammond's organization is sending young college graduates out into New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and the New England states to organize first voters clubs, which will in turn organize marching clubs and other methods of Republican and Taft demonstration.

The woman's department of the Republican national committee is proving very successful in combining Republicanism with woman suffrage. The director, Miss Helen Varick Boswell, addressed the state convention in Maryland and made a marked impression.

The official opening of the campaign on Sept. 21 in Columbus will find the Republican party, I believe, in splendid condition and thoroughly fit for the rigorous six weeks of hard work to follow. In that time the Republican speakers, publicity workers, and others drawn together for the final efforts confidently expect to make telling attacks upon the Democratic candidate on account of the disparity between his views on labor, immigration and other issues as a private citizen and those now set forth as the beliefs of the presidential candidate. In fact, we confidently expect to be able to drive the Democratic support down to

PROGRESSIVES OPEN CAMPAIGN AMONG THE MILL OPERATIVES

such a level that any negligible support which the Roosevelt candidacy may still be able to take from the Republican ranks will have small effect.

PLANS FOR NEXT TAFT TRIP GIVEN OUT AT BEVERLY

BEVERLY, Mass.—Tentative plans for President's Taft's next trip were announced today. The President will leave here the night of Sept. 23 for Washington, where he will address the International Hygienic Congress on Sept. 24. His next destination will be Altoona, Pa., where he will be the guest at the fiftieth annual meeting of the Loyal Civil War Governors.

Congressman Hartman and former Congressman Hicks consulted with the President this afternoon regarding the date of this Altoona visit and it will be announced later today. It is thought the President will agree to the date which will be most satisfactory to the governors' meeting. From Altoona President Taft will go to New York where he will board the Mayflower and return to Beverly by sea.

President Taft returned Sunday night from Millbury, where he spent Saturday night and Sunday as the guest of his aunt, Miss Delia Torrey.

Miss Torrey, Miss Helen Taft and Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Taft came back from Millbury with the President and Mrs. Taft. They made the journey by motor in about four hours. Miss Torrey will visit the Taft cottage for several days.

GOVERNOR WILSON AT COLUMBUS ON HIS WAY TO WEST

COLUMBUS, O.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson reached here today on his way to the West. The Governor expected to make a few informal talks before reaching Iowa but did not look for any extended speech making this side of Sioux City.

The Governor said he expected to discuss principally the tariff and the trusts. He has prepared the speech he is to deliver here Friday in connection with the opening of the Ohio campaign. "The Abandoned Issues" is the title he has given to it.

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Governor Wilson motored early in the afternoon from Seagirt to Trenton, where he boarded the special car which is to carry him throughout the campaign.

The Governor announced Sunday night an addition to his itinerary. He will arrive at Sioux City, Ia., Tuesday morning, but has arranged now to speak at night at Sioux Falls, S. D.

MANY OUT FOR GOVERNORSHIP IN NEW YORK STATE

NEW YORK—When the Republican state convention meets at Saratoga on Sept. 25 there probably will be a number of candidates for the gubernatorial nomination.

Active candidates in the field at present are William S. Bennett, former congressman; James W. Wadsworth, Jr., former speaker of the Assembly, and Job E. Hedges.

To the list of those who are aspirants for the nomination should be added Egbert W. Woodbury of Jamestown, former state tax commissioner, who has announced his candidacy, but so far has made no active canvas.

Then there are others who have been prominently mentioned, including District Attorney Whitman, Nicholas Murray Butler, David Jayne Hill and Secretary Stimson of the war department, who ran two years ago.

COLLEGE GIRLS TO LEAD PARADE

NEW YORK—A chorus of 100 college girls in Grecian costumes will be a feature of a woman's suffrage parade here on Nov. 9. They will march at the head of the line, singing a song written for the occasion.

It is planned to have 250 automobiles in line, each containing a speaker to advocate woman's suffrage at various points along the route of the parade. There will be four floats, and each state in which women have the ballot will be represented by a delegation of at least 25.

SEEK TO RESTRAIN PAPER
GREENSBORO, N. C.—A minority of the stockholders of the State-Despatch of Burlington, N. C., a newspaper incorporated under the state laws "for the purpose of promoting Republican doctrine and espousing the candidates of that party," will petition Judge Wheeler today to restrain the majority stockholders and the editor of the paper from supporting the national Progressive cause.

MAYOR TAYLOR CANDIDATE
Mayor Charles S. Taylor of Medford today announced to those at city hall that he would be a candidate for reelection for a second term as mayor. The term of the Medford mayor is two years. No other candidates have been mentioned.

GOV. FOSS TO BEGIN LAST WEEK BY TOUR OF THREE SUBURBS

Governor Foss plans to begin the last week of his campaign for renomination for a third term with a tour of Cambridge, Somerville and Brighton this evening. It is planned to have Mayor Fitzgerald, David I. Walsh and Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee, accompany the Governor.

Rallies at which the Governor and his three companions will speak will be held in Cedar hall, North Cambridge; Cypress hall, Central square, Cambridge; Institute hall, East Cambridge; Union hall, Union square, Somerville and the ward 25 Democratic ward room, Washington square, Brighton.

Governor Foss' campaign managers purpose to utilize every hour of this week in the interests of their candidate and to use Mr. Foss on the stump wherever possible. The campaigners will move gradually eastward from the Connecticut Valley, where they operated during the close of last week.

Just prior to Tuesday, Sept. 24, when the state primaries will be held, it is planned to have the Governor make a tour of Boston. Meanwhile a separate force of campaigners under the leadership of Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the Boston Democratic city committee, is endeavoring to cover thoroughly each ward of the city in behalf of Mr. Foss.

Tonight Mr. Maynard will hold rallies in the ward 20 wardroom on Meeting House hill and in the ward 25 wardroom, Washington street, Brighton.

The Governor's opponent, Joseph C. Pelletier, began the week's campaigning this noon at the Plant shoe factory in Jamaica Plain. Besides several rallies nightly, he will hold noonday meetings every day until the close of the campaign.

John F. McDonald, Councilman Attridge and Senator Timilty were the other speakers at the Plant factory meeting. In the evening Mr. Pelletier will speak in Charlestown, Woburn and Wakefield. Councilman Daniel J. McDonald will preside in Charlestown, ex-Mayor John P. Feeney at Woburn and Representative Charles A. Dean, at Wakefield.

Other noonday rallies are: Tuesday, Shoe Machinery shops at Beverly; Wednesday, the Walworth shops in South Boston; Thursday, the Mystic wharf docks, Medford street, Charlestown; Friday, the General Electric works, Lynn.

NEW PARTY TALK OF MAINE SENATOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—That the Progressives of Maine will have their own candidate for the United States Senate instead of supporting former Congressman Edwin C. Burleigh, the Republican primary candidate, is the belief expressed by politicians here.

It appears that there is nothing in the Maine primary law binding the members of the Legislature to any particular candidate. Judge Enoch Foster and Frederick Hale of Portland are being mentioned as likely to be Progressive candidates.

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COL. ROOSEVELT AT LOS ANGELES

WASHINGTON—The battleship New York will be launched from the Brooklyn navy yard Oct. 30, according to an announcement made at the navy department Sunday.

The New York is designed for a displacement of 27,000 tons and a speed of 21 knots. She will be equipped with 10 14-inch guns.

ACCOUNTANTS OF THE COUNTRY OPEN ANNUAL MEETING

NEW YORK—Governor Wilson's itinerary for his New England trip was announced Sunday. He will speak on the afternoon of Sept. 25 at Hartford, Conn., and in the evening at New Haven. On Sept. 26 he will be at Springfield in the early afternoon, and at the agricultural fair at Barre a few hours later, and at Boston in the evening. On Friday, Sept. 27, the Governor will speak at Bridgeport, Conn., and some other points not yet arranged.

WILSON DATES IN EAST GIVEN OUT

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WOMEN PLAN WARD COMMITTEES
Plans for organizing women ward committees have been completed by the women's Progressive party. Requests have been sent to women interested in the movement for aid in the work of the district committees.

WYOMING WOMAN AN ELECTOR
CHEYENNE, Wyo.—The name of Helen J. Grant of Albany county will appear as a presidential elector for Wyoming on the Progressive party's ticket in this state. She is the first woman ever chosen in the state.

NEW BANK-NOTES ARE TO BE SIMPLE

WASHINGTON—Secretary MacVeagh, discussing plans for the new bank notes under consideration at the treasury department, says: "I propose to make the new bank notes, which are to be issued by the treasury soon, so simple and so individual in design that there can be no possible chance to mistake a small bill for one of larger denomination."

"The new plate will be one-fifth less in size than the present notes. This advantage, together with uniformity of design, will result in a great saving to the government. The expense of the new currency will be more than \$1,000,000 less a year than at present. The new notes will be more artistic and more durable than the old ones. There will be less detail of design and no need for more than a single fold to get a note in a pocket book."

EXPLORER COMES EAST
CHICAGO—Vilajalmar Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, who has just finished a four years' trip in the north, left here Sunday for New York.

PROGRESSIVES OPEN CAMPAIGN AMONG THE MILL OPERATIVES

PROPERTY HOLDERS IN NEWTON PROTEST GRAND TRUNK ROUTE

Newton citizens are awaiting action by the railroad commission on the plans of the Grand Trunk for the proposed route through their city. Although approval of the railroad passing through the city in general, the property owners whose interests are affected are making vigorous protests. Already engineers are working on the plans and driving in the stakes for the proposed line.

The Grand Trunk was given permission by the Legislature to connect its line in Watertown with Dedham, running through Newton and Needham, and also to make a connection with this line to Boston, going by way of West Roxbury across the Neponset river to South Boston.

The route contemplated will go through the center of Newton. It will necessitate the tearing down of many residences and the building of many bridges and tunnels. It is extremely improbable that grade crossings will be permitted, all of which will be added to the expense.

After the plans come from the railroad commission they will be submitted to the Newton aldermen, who may approve or protest the locations, but the commission has the final say.

MODEL PLANTS INSTALLED FOR ELECTRIC FAIR

Manufacturers of electrical tools, machinery, household devices and novelties have taken the exhibit spaces at Mechanics building for the electric trades exposition, which will be held from Sept. 28 to Oct. 26.

The Edison storage battery will be manufactured in the building and a section representing an almost complete factory will be in full operation. The Edison amusement disc phonograph will be exhibited for the first time.

The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company will have a complete working exhibit of an exchange so arranged that visitors can see how calls are handled, and an equipment for reproducing music rendered in one of the Boston theaters will be installed.

Working models of a coal mine, an electrically operated laundry and dyeing establishment, a model electric home and a completely electrified farm will be exhibited.

NEW YORK TO BE LAUNCHED OCT. 30

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MR. BLISS' BOOKS MAY BE PRODUCED

WASHINGTON—At the conclusion of a conference with Chairman Clapp over the work to be taken up by the Senate campaign fund inquiry committee when it meets Sept. 30, Senator Pomerene said the committee believed "at least a part" of the records kept by Cornelius N. Bliss, as treasurer of the Republican national committee in 1904, had been found.

No dates were fixed for the appearance of Colonel Roosevelt, George W. Perkins, Mr. Archbold and the other witnesses, but it was determined to hold all the early sessions in Washington.

STEAMERS GET TIME TO EQUIP

WASHINGTON—General Uhler of the steamboat inspection service on Sunday explained the rule permitting Atlantic coastwise steamers to operate until Oct. 1 without life-saving equipment for all passengers and crew. He said it required that all coastwise ships on the Atlantic or its bays and sounds north of 33 degrees north latitude should have 100 per cent life-saving equipment by Sept. 15, but if ships provided 50 per cent equipment by Oct. 1, the department would be satisfied. The regulation applies to passenger ships in Great lakes as well.

SHIPBUILDING PLANT STARTS

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Real work on the new \$300,000 shipbuilding plant at Cloutain began recently. According to specifications it will be the most comprehensive on the mainland, for although ships of from 300 to 800 tons will be the principal output at the start the officials expect to enlarge the plant after the opening of the Panama canal.

CARMEN REJECT PROPOSAL

DULUTH, Minn.—General Manager Warren's proposal to take back all former employees who reported for duty to day was rejected by the striking Carmen because recognition of the union was not included.

MUSIC SCHOOL OPENS; STUDENTS ENROLL AT NEW PIANO CLASSES

Work at the South End Music School opened this afternoon with a registration of 110 in the piano department and 37 in the violin department. Chorus, orchestra and solo fiddle will be started the first of October, many registrations already having been received. The first of November an examination will be held for candidates for the children's orchestra.

The directors are planning new features for this year's program, including class lessons for piano pupils, each class to have four pupils. A definite plan has also been made for organizing a boys' band. Many kinds of ensemble classes will be held for those playing stringed instruments.

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HISTORICAL WORK, RETROSPECTION BASED ON RICH AMERICANA STORE

Hubert Howe Bancroft, Who Writes in Striking Way of American History, Has Notable Collection

LATE EVENTS TOLD

HERE have been two American Bancrofts conspicuous for their services as chroniclers and historians. Each was of New England stock, though Hubert Howe, the younger of the two, was reared in Ohio. George Bancroft figured as a cabinet official and as a diplomat as well as a historian, and for a time his name was mentioned with bated breath by all Americans who liked to believe that he was of the same class as Thucydides and Gibbon. The flight of time has modified this view and diminished considerably his prestige and rank. The United States that he dealt with was a nation facing Europe and only comparatively recently detached from it. The United States that Hubert Howe Bancroft has made it his life work to investigate, to describe and to collect data about, is a nation facing Asia.

Precisely the place which the Californian will take ultimately as a writer of the history of the Pacific coast, of Mexico and of the aboriginal folk that inhabited a major part of the western half of the continent, it is not the function of this reviewer to say. But that he has done a rarely valuable service as a gatherer of data which otherwise might never have been collected, that he has spent lavishly for priceless material in manuscript form in diaries, journals and letters, and that he has used his business ability, by which he accumulated wealth, in coordinating and cataloguing the vast collection which he gathered, never will be disputed. Housed now in the library of the University of California this collection of Americans, including in its range Latin America, the United States and British America, will forever be a monument to the man who assembled it on such a lavish and inclusive scale.

How this collection was accumulated, how used by Mr. Bancroft while he was making his histories, and what its special resources are, are described by him in a book called "Retrospection" (the Bancroft Company), of which a second printing already has been called for. There is much besides of an autobiographical character and much, too, that is purely didactic and hortatory, fiercely polemical and that might better have been collected in a separate volume of essays dealing with problems of American government.

As it is now, the medley presented is most chaotic in its presentation, and must be forgiven the venerable author.

Nevertheless the reader, who will exercise patience and discrimination as a selector of material, will find in the more distinctly autobiographical and historical portions of the book a record that is illuminating. For here is the narrative of a man whose interest always has been in the present as well as in the past. Arriving in California in 1852 he has

LITERARY NOTES

Authorship of the clever, ironical articles appearing in the New York Evening Post under the title "Through the Outlook Glass with T. R." the same purporting to be "The Adventures of the Red Knight and Alice in Nomination Land" has been revealed. Simeon Sturnsky is responsible.

The renowned Czech poet, Emil Frida, whose versatility made him a commanding figure among modern Bohemian writers, and whose ability and character led him to be chosen to important posts in civil life, has passed away.

Recent events connected with William George and his removal from residence near the George Junior Republic will make pertinent and timely the book about that interesting experiment which he and Lyman Beecher Stowe have written, under the title, "Citizens Made and Remade."

Recent changes in law and in popular attitude toward the presidency have made inevitable a new edition of Stanwood's standard history of the executive department of the republic.

One of the most original of the books published by Houghton Mifflin Company last year was the autobiography of Napoleon, carefully worked out by R. M. Johnston from the unquestioned utterances and writings of the first consul. It had a large sale in its English version, which has been duplicated in the French under the title, "Napoleon, dar Lui-Meme."

Dorothy Slade, the English student of life among the poor of urban communities, whose writings have recently won admirers among American readers of the Atlantic Monthly, is having a book called "Gutter-Babies" published in London by Heinemann and in the States by the Houghton Mifflin Company.

Lovers of the French Canadian dialect which William Henry Drummond mastered better than any other author of the Dominion, will be gratified with the Putnam's complete edition of his poetical works.

American Jewry is interested in the coming visit of Israel Abrahams, reader in rabbinical literature at Cambridge University and author of "Jewish Life

BOOKS FOR REVIEW

watched every twist and turn of its dramatic history since that date down to the triumph of the Progressives led by Governor Johnson and the defeat of the "interests." The discovery of gold, the days of the vigilantes, the emergence of the mining kings, the beginnings and the endings of the Southern Pacific dynasty, the fight of Heney and Spreckels against Ruef and Cathou and the first skirmishes of the war of Roosevelt and Johnson against Taft are all included in these recollections and are registered in terms that are bluntly unequivocal.

Even if a reader is forced to dissent from the slashing and sweeping judgments so freely expressed, even if he is provoked by the chronic pessimism as to the results of an immigration policy broad enough to include peoples other than Teutonic in race stock, even if he is sure that the Americanism of tomorrow must stand on a broader racial and economic platform than Mr. Bancroft defines, he at the same time must be grateful that such a record of experience has been written and published. For it is an intensely human document, shedding light on the evolution of a region of the country that during the twentieth century is to have a large place in national history and in world movements. In temper and method of treatment of material the book is as different as can be from Prof. Josiah Royce's study of the sectional psychology of the Pacific coast, to be found in his book on "Race Questions and Other American Problems." But it is quite as valuable when due account is made for the personal equation.

Reference was made a few sentences back to the pessimism of the author. He is not consistently so, and it is difficult to see how one could be in the presence of such a revolution in a state's economic and political outlook as has been recently carried through, and in the presence of such a future as awaits all lands facing on the Pacific. Consequently there are chapters and paragraphs of the book that glow with prophecy as to the greatness that lies ahead for a state with a checkered, romantic past and with astounding possibilities economic and material. But the prophecy is always conditioned by a rightful emphasis on the need of a restoration of conditions of freedom in the realms of labor and politics.

Mr. Bancroft has reached a stage where many men are tempted to be reactionary and to consider old things as better than new. But this book, as far as it deals with contemporary political issues, is ardently "Progressive" and embodies full tributes to Governor Johnson, Senator Works, and other leaders of that school. Not the least interesting chapter of the book is the one which deals with former President Diaz of Mexico, for whom the Californian author has much admiration based on close study of the man while living in the Mexican capital gathering material for a history of the republic. The natural inference from the chapter is that Diaz' return would be a blessing to the republic and be far better for popular interests than the rule of Madero.

AID FOR COLLEGE FUND IS GIVEN

RALEIGH, N. C.—At a Methodist rally in Edenton church here Sunday the announcement was made that the two conferences of North Carolina had raised \$100,000 of the \$200,000 they must obtain in order to receive the joint gifts of \$650,000 from Benjamin and Buchanan Duke of New York and \$150,000 from John D. Rockefeller, the total sum forming a \$1,000,000 endowment for Trinity College, Durham.

The King Bear of Kadiak Island—By Elliott Whitney. Chicago. The Reilly & Britton Company. A story of adventure, written for boys, but too lurid to be wholesome reading. The illustrations, which are reproductions of apparently amateur pen and ink sketches, are by Dan Sayre Groesbeck.

Swimming Scientifically Taught—By Frank Eugen Dalton. New York. Funk & Wagnalls Co. The title explains the nature of this practical book, the author being an instructor in the Dalton swimming school and originator of the Dalton method. Numerous illustrations clarify the text and the book fulfills its purpose of serving as a manual.

Scouts of the Air at Greenwood School—By Gordon Stuart. Chicago. The Reilly & Britton Co. Three young ladies backed by the financial support of a rich uncle undertake to publish a daily newspaper in a village. They have some unusual experiences, laughable and otherwise. The story is entertaining but highly improbable.

Aunt Jane's Nieces on Vacation—By Edith VanDyne. Chicago. The Reilly & Britton Co. Three young ladies backed by the financial support of a rich uncle undertake to publish a daily newspaper in a village. They have some unusual experiences, laughable and otherwise. The story is entertaining but highly improbable.

Boys Scouts of the Air at Greenwood School—By Gordon Stuart. Chicago. The Reilly & Britton Co. Three young ladies backed by the financial support of a rich uncle undertake to publish a daily newspaper in a village. They have some unusual experiences, laughable and otherwise. The story is entertaining but highly improbable.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SMART FROCK IN SAILOR STYLE

Blouse is laced in front

No style of dress suits the school girl better than the one made in sailor style and there is none that she likes better. This one is unusually fascinating, for the blouse shows the front lacing in true middy style, while at the same time the dress is closed at the back. Most girls like the low shield, but if high neck is wanted, it can be made in that way. The sleeves can be tucked or gathered at their lower edges and the blouse and straight plaited skirt are joined with a belt.

For the autumn, dresses of this kind are charming, made from blue linen, blue gingham and materials of the kind. Later they will be made from serge and other wool fabrics. Mercerized poplin is good, too, for school dresses, and while blue is the proper color for the sailor costume, brown and dark red are fashionable and attractive.

A great deal of plaid silk will be used as trimming on plain serge this season, and a collar of plaid taffeta could be used on a blue serge foundation to be very attractive.

A practical feature and one especially worthy of notice is the invisible closing, which can be made for the entire length of the skirt when washable material is used.

For the 10-year size, the dress will require 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 3 1/2 yards 36 or 3 yards 44 inches wide with braid according to width.

The pattern, 7558, is cut in sizes for girls from 6 to 12 years of age. It can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second Street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

COSTUME TO WEAR THIS FALL

Charmuse appropriate for informal affairs and street

If you wish to expend only enough for one gown, that one should be of charmeuse—because it is the mode of the hour, and will be appropriate for street wear and the informal affairs of the early season.

What color shall it be?—is the first question to be settled. Navy blue is undoubtedly the best, unless you have worn much of it during the summer and want a change. Second choice would be taupe, because this delightful color is coming more into favor each day. Although wood brown is being steadily pushed in Paris, it is not advisable for that "one" gown. Of course, black is always preferred by some women who realize its becomingness to their style of beauty.

Now, what style shall it be? Although the new draped gowns of charmeuse are charming, I do not advise one of these models unless you intend getting two gowns, writes Marion Morris in the Chicago Inter Ocean. A draped skirt is neither appropriate nor practical for general street wear. However, if you have a motor, the situation is quite different.

Quite the smartest undraped model that Paris has sent has two wide box plait along the center of the back of the skirt, fastened to about six inches above the foot. The wide front panel, which is set on to give the effect of lapping extended up to midway between the knees and waist—above the panel the skirt fastens with large self-covered buttons. The bodice is charmingly simple, fashioned with a wide waistcoat of beige shadow lace finished quite straight across the top—making the neck about two inches low—with a narrow black velvet ribbon inter-run. A narrow round flat collar of the charmeuse, a

WEAR ONLY WHAT IS SUITABLE

Paul Poiret's idea of the well-dressed woman

THE woman whose resources are limited has no more cause for being dowdily dressed than the woman who is rich has reason to believe she is beautifully gowned. Except in so far as money can procure the services of a good dressmaker, of an artist who can judge his customer's style and garb her accordingly, the wealthy woman stands no better chance of being correctly dressed than the woman who must turn every penny before spending it, writes Paul Poiret, the Paris designer, in *Harpers Bazaar*.

The contrary is very often true. Whereas the rich woman can satisfy her least caprice in a most haphazard fashion, the woman of average means, simply because she is actually forced to think about her wardrobe, is more apt to realize what is suitable to her and what is not. She learns how to choose and what to select. She acquires the art of dressing well.

The well-dressed woman is the one who picks out her gown, her adornments, simply because they make her appear more pleasing, not because other people are wearing that style or because it will be a palpable proof of her husband's bank account. Because one woman chooses to emphasize the purity of her Grecian profile by winding a band of gold around her hair, why should 20 the next day and 500 the day after that do their hair in the same style?

In order not to appear entirely out of harmony with her surroundings and the place where she lives, a woman is obliged to follow fashions to a certain extent. But let that be within certain



Minced new cabbage mixed with salad dressing is delicious served in tomato shells.

TRIED RECIPES

LOBSTER CUTLETS
A SIMPLE dish of lobster cutlets, for instance, though not a new discovery, may be most appetizing. And after one has served lobster in its various other forms of broiled and boiled and creamed, it will seem quite a novelty. The rule is as follows:

Into a cup of thick white sauce stir the beaten yolk of an egg, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, and two cups of chopped lobster meat. Shape, dip each one into egg and bread-crumbs, and then fry in deep fat. When done, insert the end of a small claw in each, and arrange with a garnish of parsley.

A sauce tartare is usually served with these cutlets, but lemon quarters may be used if preferred. If the sauce is to be served, a pretty way of arranging it is in halves of lemons. The sauce is merely a thick mayonnaise with a tiny pickle chopped finely and mixed with it.

KIDNEY-BEAN RELISH

Kidney beans, which contain much nourishment, may be appetizing as well as wholesome. The difference between a plain, uninteresting course and one that tempts the eye and the palate is in seasoning and decoration.

Let a cupful of kidney beans soak over night in plenty of cold water. Set to cook in fresh water, and let them simmer until nearly tender, letting the water evaporate. Chop a green pepper fine, and to it add the pulp scraped from an onion and two tablespoonsfuls of chopped parsley. Cook in two tablespoonsfuls of butter until yellow. Add salt and one cup of tomato puree, and when boiling stir in the beans. Cook until the tomato has evaporated and the beans are soft. Surround with half-moons of bread, and garnish with hard-boiled eggs cut in eighths.—*Harpers Bazaar*.

YEAST

Break into one cup of lukewarm water one Magic yeast cake and put in warm place to dissolve. Pare and cut in pieces six good-sized potatoes and boil in water enough to cover. When done put through strainer and press or mash fine. Add cold water till this is lukewarm, then take two thirds cup of flour, same of sugar and the yeast cake, mix well either through sieve or press; add enough lukewarm water to make three quarts of yeast. Put in jar and anywhere in warm room to rise. To be used not less than 24 hours old. It will keep good for three weeks if in a cool place.

BREAD

Stir well the above yeast, then take one pint to one quart of lukewarm water, one heaping cooking spoon of sugar, one third as much salt, quarter teaspoon of ginger; beat in warm flour till stiff enough to mix; knead well till it works smooth and when cut through seems solid; mold into loaves and put into pans to rise. This will make four loaves in medium sized long bread tins.

Put in warm place to rise and when double size bake 45 minutes, hot oven at first. A cup of water in the oven while baking will insure tender crust. When done, set loaves on end not touching each other, and not covered, to cool.

TO RENEW TICKING

Putting new ticking on a pillow is usually accompanied with feathers flying all over everything. This is unnecessary. The right way to succeed is to shake all the feathers well into one end of the pillow covering and baste, the ticking firmly together about three inches from the empty end before ripping it, for others, just the frock; and when the temperature is rather high, she proposes wearing the coat with a lingerie dress.

HOME HELPS

If one is fond of curry, use a little of the powder on the apples which are to be fried.

For those who buy their butter in prints there comes an oblong glass butter jar, just the size for holding a pound print.

Sandwiches should appear more frequently on the luncheon table; they are nourishing, satisfying and tasty, says the Newark News. With mayonnaise or a boiled dressing almost any fresh vegetable may be used. Scraped raw carrots are delicious if used in combination with minced pepper. Cucumber and green pepper make another happy combination; so do minced herring and lettuce.

CARE OF RANGE

To care for a range, wet a cloth with kerosene and go over it once a week. The same cloth can be used to wipe the top after each meal, says Farm and Fireside. Once a month go over the range with linseed-oil. It will never need blacking if cared for this way. Worn-out stockings make good stove-rags.

WOMAN GETS CHAIR OF ZOOLOGY

Miss Bonnevie chosen by Royal Frederiks University



(Reproduced by permission)

PROF. KRISTINE BONNEVIE
Appointed to important educational position in Christiania

MISS Kristine Bonnevie has recently been appointed to the chair of zoology at the Royal Frederiks University in Christiania. She is the first woman in Norway to hold this position, writes a Monitor contributor. Miss Bonnevie was born in Trondhjem in 1872, and matriculated in 1892. While a teacher in a school in Christiania she devoted her leisure to the study of zoology, and spent the summer vacations studying the fauna along the coast of Norway. She sometimes worked at the biological stations, and sometimes arranged for herself crude little laboratories in fishermen's huts. Miss Bonnevie has visited Zurich, Wurzburg and Naples in connection with her work. She has also visited America. Having been made keeper at the Zootomical Institute of the university, she gave a series of lectures which were highly thought of. In 1906 Miss Bonnevie obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy, and in 1911 was made a member of the Society of Science in Christiania.

CHILDREN LIKE IT

A dessert that is popular in a family of children is made of boiled rice sweetened to taste with sugar, the grated rind of a lemon added, and a little cream whipped stiff and folded in, says an exchange. Some bright colored jelly is added at the last. Mould it in individual forms and serve.

SHE TELLS WHY BUTTER IS HIGH

President of Housewives League replies to middleman

COMMENTING on the letter from "A Middleman," Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the Housewives League, says in Good Housekeeping: If your correspondent from Maryland is endeavoring, as stated, "to keep the prices of butter and eggs down and to serve his customers in the best possible way," and yet is receiving abuse from the press and the housewives, "he has my sympathy. Similar complaints have been received by us, and in some cases I think the complaint has been just; that is, the consumer has not always been careful in discriminating between those tradesmen who are trying to control conditions and to serve them well, and those who are not. Herein lies the great value of the educational work of the Housewives League must deal with general conditions, and not with exceptional tradesmen, such as your correspondent.

The correspondent from Maryland complains also of the credit system. Let him be courageous and install the cash system. "I do not believe that he will be the loser," particularly if he allows his customers to benefit thereby. There is no question about the unfairness of the credit system to both the tradesmen and the housewife. It is not fair for the customer who is willing to pay cash to be charged pro rata for the expenses incident to carrying large credit customers. This matter has been discussed in nearly every meeting of the Housewives League and the women are eager for some sort of an adjustment.

"Prompt payment clubs" are good, and will certainly have my encouragement.

The butter and egg problem, particularly during the last two years, has been a serious problem, both for the retail tradesmen and the housewife. The central council of the Housewives League has made a thorough investigation of the market and fully understands all of the difficulties. The boycott on butter which was ordered last year and which, as the press stated, "has gone down in history," was ordered because of the unwarranted high price. Butter reached the high mark of 62 cents in some localities, prices ranging from that price down to 47 cents. The council was in receipt of letters from producers showing that they had received as low as 16 cents a pound for their butter.

The investigation into the alleged butter trust which was instituted by the district attorney of New York city brought out the facts that the whole-sellers put butter into storage in June, July and August at from 20 to 22 cents a pound. This butter was kept in storage for several months at an average cost of 2 cents a pound, and was released in October at 30 cents per pound, in November at 32 cents, in December at 35 cents, and in January at 37 cents. Let us compare the following prices: Producers, 16 to 18 cents; placed in storage, 20 to 22 cents; released from storage, 30 to 37 cents; retailed, 47 to 62 cents.

It was proved beyond doubt by the various investigations that the unwarranted high price of butter was due to manipulation, mainly in the misuse of cold storage. The public was told repeatedly that "the whole question was that of supply and demand." We were told, for instance, that there "really was no butter in cold storage," and yet, when the law opened the cold-storage doors not only was butter released freely but 30,000 pounds were destroyed in New York state as being unfit for use. These figures are taken from official reports. This statement was made by me at a meeting in Buffalo, and a man in the audience said that "30,000 pounds in no way represented the figures. It would come closer to a million." Of course, this latter statement I cannot vouch for.

There are altogether too many middlemen in the butter market. The retailers agree to this, and agree that some of these middlemen should be eliminated. It would seem that a complete organization of the retailers should be effected to control the market. I must state, however, that even when under the boycott the market broke, and the retailer was buying butter at a lower rate, the reduction was not met in a uniform way. The same butter would often be found for sale on one block in the city at a low price and on the next block at a high price. The prices varied sometimes as much as 12 cents a pound. It became not only necessary, but imperative, for the Housewives League to draw the attention of its members to the fact that while the wholesale market was lower, they were being exploited by the retail tradesmen.

You see, the Housewives

The Two Qualities the Intelligent Reading Public Wants in a Newspaper Are Wholesomeness and Reliability in All of Its Departments

The way the Monitor is steadily growing as the favorite newspaper among thinking people is a concrete proof of this statement. The good news of the world is daily at your hand in the Monitor. You do not need to hunt for the things you want among columns of trivial, scandalous and disastrous occurrences. The Monitor leaves out such material as a newspaper cannot be a constructive force which features untoward and destructive conditions and happenings. In the Monitor too you have a wide choice of reputable advertisers from whom to buy the things you need and want. You can always feel assured when consulting the Monitor's advertising columns that this newspaper never relaxes in its effort to make all its advertising as clean and honest as its news.

The Monitor's editorial page is a good place to repair to daily for sincere and sane discussion of the big things before the public thought. The Fashion and Household page is a very desirable feature for the housewife and many home-makers and mothers find its hints and articles helpful in many ways.

To all classes of intelligent newspaper readers the Monitor is valuable, interesting, helpful and to many indispensable.

Why not read it yourself and see how much it means to you as a choice for your daily newspaper reading?

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

RENOVATING MEN'S CLOTHING

How the work may be done at home

IT IS not a difficult task to keep men's clothing in good condition if the garments are not too much stained and soiled before attempting to clean them. Even the cleaner can be home made. An excellent solution for cleaning woolen goods is made by dissolving a good white soap into a jelly. Use one part of soap to four parts of water. Mix the jelly with an equal weight of ammonia, and with many more in porcelain of various colors. It is easily possible to work up a decorative color scheme for the kitchen, says an exchange. This need not consist merely of a scattering or of a riotous mosaic of color, for by the exercise of judgment the scheme may now be raised into a true color harmony.

Take the case of a woman lately about to buy a complete kitchen equipment who deferred its purchase until she had decided in what colors to have the kitchen itself painted. Utensils of iron or of tin or of copper must have of course their own natural colors whatever their room surroundings, but with porcelain utensils she could buy white or blue or brown or vari-colored, or utensils with one color without another within. Here she had a wide choice; and on these she did not wish to decide until she had decided on the color of the room. She wished not only to have the various utensils harmonize among themselves, but as well to be in harmony with the room.

Such kitchen harmony as this might perhaps not actually lessen the labor of cooking, but one could imagine that it would make such labor more pleasurable.

Mud stains, says, the Kansas City Star, Rub and brush until all the mud has disappeared. It will probably leave a faint stain. The garment should be placed on a table or board, right side up, and the cleansing mixture applied with a rag, rubbing well in. The vegetable sponge, called the loofah, is excellent for the purpose, because it is firmer than the regular sponge, and does not leave lint, as will a rag. Some people use an old nail brush. Of course the loofah must be cut. A whole one would be entirely too large.

Only the spots and stains need this vigorous treatment. When it is thought the cleanser has done its work, sponge

off with clear water. Some authorities advise cold water, but tepid is better for woolen goods. The next step is to hang up to dry. It will then be seen whether all the soil has disappeared. If not, then the scouring process must be repeated. When ready for pressing proceed as follows: Lay the garment right side up on the board and cover with a clean cloth wrung out of warm water and ammonia in the proportions of about one teaspoonful to a pint. In the case of cleaning light clothes substitute oxgall and salt for the ammonia.

Press thoroughly with a hot iron until the garment is dry. For obvious reasons it is best to press the coat a little at a time.

Trousers are not difficult to press, but the wet cloth must cover the entire length. Otherwise there will be markings showing where the ironing is stopped, also where it begins again. After the pressing garments should be placed upon hangers and allowed to remain there from 12 to 24 hours, when they will be thoroughly dry and the creases well marked.

Trousers may be washed with perfect success at home. They can be put into a tub of soapsuds and ammonia and be scrubbed with a nail brush, afterward rinsing in warm water and pressing as directed.

GAME BIRDS AND OYSTERS COME

Spring turkey is also in season

SEPTEMBER is highly esteemed among

the months by those who like good things to eat. It brings the choicest foods to town after an absence of many months. Small game birds of every kind are coming to market in plenty, says the New York Sun. Canaries, ducks, ruddy, mallard, red head and teal, grouse, partridges, squabs and spring turkeys.

Other hangings which are used with the painted furniture are those of printed linens which have light backgrounds, says the New York Herald, and so remove the objection that some may find to the background chintzes.

Other designs which are used with the painted furniture are those of printed linens which have light backgrounds, says the New York Herald, and so remove the objection that some may find to the background chintzes.

Some of the smaller birds, such as the teal and the ruddy duck, have little meat on them save what is on the breast, and the need of a press to serve them properly makes them more popular at the clubs and restaurants than at home.

Partridges and squabs are more easily cooked and are a pleasant luxury at this season. Young turkey is one of the very choicest foods on the list and is at its best when planked with plenty of butter used in the basting.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

How much other countries contribute to the comfort and beauty of this, and how their products compare with our own is illustrated graphically this week at an international exhibition conducted by the Jordan Marsh Company. This is limited to new fall merchandise and to its own property, but the idea is original and illuminating. It is a practical presentation of little known facts and has an educational value that is both cultural and commercial. The exhibition includes house furnishings and fancy goods, as well as things to wear, and these latter range from the most gorgeous toilette to auto and sporting togs, and simple dresses to be worn when about one's household tasks.

A feature is made of American goods. Now that so much is being said about the merit of American styles and manufactures as equal to those of other countries, it is interesting to note them in such juxtaposition. It is the best argument that can be offered. No claim is made that certain countries may not produce certain things that are superior to anything of the kind produced in this country, but that the undervaluation put upon American goods as a whole is clearly proved by this exposition to have been entirely erroneous. It has also been a handicap, which removed, may be expected to liberate activities that will produce more beautiful things from now on. Aside from its interest for the general public, the exhibition is strongly attractive to the woman. There the fashions are arrayed before her. She sees at a glance what is to be the prevailing idea during the next six months, all the new quips and turns, and details so valuable to her as a woman of fashion, or as one who aims only to be always well dressed.

As it is in the departments devoted to wearing apparel, so it is in all others. In the table linen section the products of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany and America are separated from each other, yet displayed for ready comparison. Even the oriental countries contribute to this department. How much is scarcely realized until everything is spread out as it is at this time. Drapery, upholstery goods, furniture, rugs and carpets, china, glass are shown in the same attractive way.

Scotch wool rugs are being offered at special prices today in the Gustav Stickley Craftsman shop, 408 Boylston street. They are in dull colors and designs to harmonize with craftsman furnishings. They are in different sizes.

The first formal fall opening of fall millinery is now on in Chandler & Co.'s store in Tremont street. It embraces the entire range of styles from the English tailored hats, through the semi-dress sailors to the handsomely plumed picture hats which evidently are to be as much in vogue the coming season as they ever were. The collection comprises both the imported creations and hats of entirely imported materials made in Chandler's own workrooms. The superiority of one to the other is wholly a subject of opinion. Many prefer the American, and these have the advantage of making much less of a drain on the purse.

Among the new ideas are Robespierre turbans, marquise close hats, broadcaded satin and velvet French sailors, including the new Breton and 1870 sailors. George, Louise, and Lewis are among the designers. From Virot is a three-piece combination set of brown moire and civet cat fur. The head piece is an admiral walking hat with plume trimming in hussar effect. The fur trimmed scarf is entirely new. The third piece is an extremely large arm muff.

Suits, dresses, coats and wraps for women are on exhibition in other departments. They are in the newest fall and winter materials and styles and are intended for all occasions.

In the misses' and girls' department are heavy mixtures for motoring, travel and street wear, wide wale serges, cheviots, tweeds and broadcloths, wool corduroy, wool poplin, two-toned cloths and velvets for school, street and social wear. On some are unusual trimmings of velvet, wool embroideries and braidings. For the home and social wear are dainty frocks of serge, satin, charmeuse, crepe de chine, voiles and wool sponge. Some have Robespierre collars, others have pannier, or draped or plaited skirts.

Butler's new apparel shops at Washington and Winter streets were a center of attraction in the shopping district last week. Painters, carpenters and cabinet makers have practically made the store over so that it presents a most attractive appearance. The stock has been carefully selected and combined with the special values offered commanded many purchasers.

Equal in importance to the new costume is the new garb which is to embellish the home for the winter season. Whether or no the house was closed during the summer months it was abandoned as much as possible for the open. It is now returned to with relish and the new rug, the new curtains, or cover for the davenport or the library chairs is as absorbingly interesting as panier skirts and Robespierre collars. The Shepard Norwall Company is laying emphasis upon its interior decorations at this time, inviting all to come and see them whether they buy or not. Upholstery goods, curtains, portieres, hangings, wall paper and other things have been selected with careful deliberation. An examination of them should be found helpful in selecting whatever is needed for the decoration of the home.

The Hutton & Dutton Company has become identified with popular millinery, having made a reputation on it some years ago. The usual stress is laid upon this year. Trimmed hats within a

\$5-bill limit are a specialty, so that a woman not wanting to go over that sum but to get the best possible for it would do well to examine the presentation. Those wishing higher grades will find in the same department exclusive models from Georgette, Rabour, Gamille, Roger, Royant, Lewis and others, sold at relatively low prices.

The newest fall styles have been received and made up in different grades of materials and were placed on sale this morning.

At a time when woolen, silk and worsted goods are in demand for immediate and near future wear the Gilchrist Company is offering them in the new fall patterns at bargain prices. Fall suitings, German broadcloths, chinchilla cloaking, whipords, and storm serges in different makes have been greatly reduced. Among the silks that have been so treated are crepe de chine, messelines, taffetas, pailette de soie, charmeuse and lining satins.

Saxony wool flannel, new outing flannels and lorraine wool flannels also have been marked down.

School suits for boys are the special presentation of the Talbot Company this week. They are made up in cassimere, worsteds and tweeds and are guaranteed as to quality and serviceability. They are made up in Norfolk, double-breasted and other styles most suitable to boys, showing the changes in line and cut that mark the fashions for 1912-13.

The Talbot Company by dispensing with the middleman, puts itself in a position to give better quality for the same expenditure. Its store is at 395-405 Washington street.

BAY STATE NEWS

MEDFORD

Henry C. Long of Cambridge will lecture Thursday evening under the auspices of the Medford Board of Trade on the development of the Mystic river basin.

The Progressive party has elected: Chairman, George M. Tucker; secretary, Samuel Elder; treasurer, George C. Colby.

An organization in the interests of former speaker Joseph Walker for governor has been effected with the selection of former Alderman Herbert F. Staples as chairman.

MILTON

Business men have procured a recommendation from the railroad commission for a new freight depot in the Mattapan section.

The Education Society will conduct its annual flower and fruit show Saturday and Sunday in town hall.

Rehearsals for the pageant to be held Oct. 5 will begin this week. The five historic town episodes to be depicted are: Departure of the Minuteman from Milton; Peter Thatcher's Ordination Feast; The Sons of the Forest; The Departure of Gov. Hutchinson from Milton, and A Reception in Gov. Belcher's Time.

READING

Mrs. Mary T. Upton, Mrs. Alice White, Miss Elinor S. Campbell, Mrs. Bertha Nichols, Mrs. Lucie Hayward and Mrs. Annie Turner are arranging the program for the first full season of the new Upland Woman's Club of North Reading. The officers are: Mrs. Helen F. Averill, president; Mrs. Bertha Nichols and Mrs. Blanche Burditt, vice-presidents; Mrs. Della Turner, treasurer; Mrs. Harriet M. Olmsted, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Ella F. Power, recording secretary.

WOBURN

One of the features of the exhibits at the Reading-Wakefield fair by the Woburn grange will be an apple pie, 20 inches in diameter. A whole peck of apples was used. Another exhibit will be a United States flag, 9 by 6 feet, made entirely of vegetables. Five granges are to compete for a special exhibit prize.

DORCHESTER

The Bird mansion, built 225 years ago on River street in Mattapan, is being torn down to make way for new residences. This house was the first built in the River street section.

The Dorchester Trades Association will meet Sept. 25 to consider the abolition of the smoke nuisance.

WINCHESTER

The Winchester Democratic Club has elected: President, Thomas H. Barrett; vice president, J. Frank Davis, Jr.; secretary, Frank E. Rodgers; treasurer, John H. Carter.

The Winchester Mothers Association will meet Wednesday evening in high school hall. A reception will be tendered the public school teachers.

MELROSE

Principal Willard S. Fisher of the Lincoln school has issued invitations to a reception Tuesday evening at the school hall when school gardens will be considered. Awards will be made to the winners of the school garden trophies and residents of the Wyoming section for their gardens. Registrars will meet tomorrow evening.

LYNN

School registration is the largest in the city's history. Police and firemen baseball teams will play at Ocean park next Saturday.

P. J. Kane has resigned as Y. M. C. A. assistant athletic director to take a similar position in the Boston Y. M. C. A.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

REAL ESTATE—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Why farm on high, dry, worn out lands when the richest virgin soil is waiting for you in MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, and ALBERTA, the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. The first prize of \$1000 for the best wheat in the world was awarded to a Western Canada farmer in the North West Show. Any one can own land in Western Canada, wherever you can prosper, where you will find perfect comfort, where you can earn a good and a home in a few years, at most, \$1000. LAND FROM \$10 TO \$30 AN ACRE—TEN YEARS IN WHICH TO PAY. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers you the best in grain growing, irrigation, mixed farming, and raising the hog, sheep and horse raising. A free book today on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, postal card or a letter will tell you all about the land and its opportunities, handsome illustrated books and maps. No cost to you—no obligation—but a big opportunity. Write and investigate today.

P. B. THORNTON, Colonization Commissioner, 21 Hampshire st. (off Ruggles st.), Roxbury.

REAL ESTATE

We have a Desirable List of Houses and Apartments IN BROOKLINE AND OTHER BOSTON SUBURBS Both for Sale and To Let.

MRS. S. E. STEVENS & CO., 903 COLONIAL BLDG., BOSTON, MASS. Tel. Oxford 2389-W.

BROOKLINE—At less than cost: \$2500 down, bal. on mortgage at 5%; best 2 suite house in Brookline: \$8 and 10 large all sunny rooms, bath and maid's bath; planned for easy living; 20 minutes from 9000 ft. land; best neighborhood; fine views; 3 minutes to Beacon st. electric and Beacon station. Owner will pay \$25 per mo. Open daily. 289 Tappan st. Apply to Horace W. Taylor, 53 State st.

WALTER K. BADGER REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE, Reading eq. Tels. Oxford 123, Res. 183

ARTHUR W. TEMPLE REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE, TEMPLE ST., READING. Tel. 223-5

REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON

FRUIT LAND in tracts to suit, raw or planted, good bearing, 20 minutes from city; good school; improvements very terms, but cash takes discount. W. H. CLINE, 7-2 Realy bldg., Spokane, Wash.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK

AN IDEAL HOME situated in one of the fine residential sections of Buffalo. Address \$10,000 will sell at a bargain. Address 83 Norwood ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

FARMS—TENNESSEE

ONE OF THE NIEATEST FARMS IN THE STATE, situated in a fine town in West Tennessee; this farm consists of 350 acres, one third of which is in timber, chiefly oak, balance in high state of cultivation; fine buildings, nice inclosure; owner wishes to move West; price for land exceedingly cheap. Address P. 26 Monitor Office.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY—Weekly circular brings it. Dept. 76, P. F. Leland, 31 Milk st.

LOANS—CHICAGO

WANTED—Management of Chicago real estate; selling and letting; mtg. loans. B. S. CHASE, 136 W. Lake st., Chicago.

INSURANCE

Phones—Walter 666, Drexel 7627 SAMUEL GRAHAM, 100 Milk st., Boston Dept. Insurance in All Its Branches 1935 Insurance Exchange, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, CHICAGO.

LEXINGTON

Moderator Bayley has appointed this committee for the celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of Lexington next March: Edward P. Bliss, Edwin A. Bayley, George H. Childs, Frank C. Childs, Charles B. Davis, Harry F. Fay, George D. Harrington, J. Chester Hutchinson, Charles G. Kaufmann, John H. Kane, Alonzo E. Locke, president of the Lexington Historical Society; Herbert G. Locke, James Phinney Munroe, Timothy H. O'Connor, Frank D. Peirce, chairman of the selection; Maj. Alfred Pierce of the Lexington Minute Men; Dr. Fred S. Piper, Elwyn G. Preston, Frank H. Reed, Lester E. Smith and Edwin C. Stevens.

WEYMOUTH

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the First Methodist Episcopal church has elected: President, Mrs. Cenira Raymond; vice-presidents, Mrs. John Buckley, Mrs. Martha Eades; recording secretary, Miss Martha Tirrell; corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. A. Grant; treasurer, Mrs. Ruth Harrington.

South Weymouth grange, P. O. H., will confer the first and second degrees Tuesday evening.

NEWTON

The West Newton W. C. T. U. meets tonight at the home of the president, Mrs. Jerome Chandler, 285 Webster street, to elect officers.

Three of the grammar school teachers with devote part of their time this fall to giving instructions on the playgrounds.

The Veteran Firemen's Association will meet tonight at its headquarters to decide whether to enter the playout at the Brockton fair.

A meeting of local Progressives to organize will be held in Bourne hall this evening.

The registrars of voters will hold their last session prior to the primaries tomorrow evening.

ARLINGTON

The Roosevelt Club of Arlington has appointed this executive committee: Ernest Hesselton, Edward S. Fessenden, Frederick W. Damon, William E. Lloyd, Arthur J. Wellington, Herbert W. Rawson, John C. Waage, Walter H. Peirce, William A. Stevens, Charles E. McMillan and Clifford L. Mahoney.

SAUGUS

Formal dedication of the organ presented to Saugus Congregational church by Andrew Carnegie will take place Sept. 29. The organ will be used at a recital Sept. 25.

C. H. Bond camp, Sons of Veterans, and its ladies' auxiliary hold a joint anniversary celebration this evening.

Lynn

School registration is the largest in the city's history.

Police and firemen baseball teams will play at Ocean park next Saturday.

P. J. Kane has resigned as Y. M. C. A.

assistant athletic director to take a similar position in the Boston Y. M. C. A.

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become identified with popular millinery, having made a reputation on it some years ago. The usual stress is laid upon this year. Trimmed hats within a

AUTOMOBILES

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN BOY wanted to learn the woolen business. Apply at 9 a. m., BLAKE & STEARNS, 87 Summer st., Boston. 17

BARBER, first-class, wanted, C. H. BULL, 100 Washington st., Lowell, Mass. 21

BLACKSMITH (smith) and bolt maker, age 50, married, residence Maynard, \$12. Mention 7762. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), Kneeland st., Boston. 18

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER, 20 hours in Everett. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

BOYS (16-18) to learn the wholesale dry goods business. Apply to Mr. Barnes, JOHN B. WAINSLER CO., Harrison av. and Beach st., Boston. 17

BOY (about 18), ambitious good worker, to learn poultry and fowl raising on rapidly growing farm. E. J. E. WHITMAN, Sherburne Falls, Mass. 17

BRICKLAYER, in city, 60c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

CARPENTER (journeyman), \$5-\$50 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

CARPENTER inside and outside work, union wages. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

CARPENTER—Inside work: \$3-4 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

CARPENTER—Concrete form work: 30-35c hr.; in Southbridge. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

CARPENTER—In city; outside work: union wages. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

CARPENTER—In city; experienced bricklayer, \$3-70 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

CHANNELER on continuous power machines; boys' and youths' McKay shoes; steady work. THAYER-OSBORNE SHOE CO., Farmington, N. H. 21

CHIPPERS (rugged men), cold chisel and hammer work in W. Lynn; 25c hr. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

CLERK (foreman) wanted in machine shop; read blue prints, the cards, take orders, etc. \$12 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

CLERK TURNER on boys' and youths' McKay shoes; steady work. THAYER-OSBORNE SHOE CO., Farmington, N. H. 21

CLERK REPAIRERS wanted in city; give work steady work. CAMPBELL ELECTRIC CO., 54 Central sq., Lynn, Mass. (top floor). 17

COAT MAKER—Good coat maker wanted; good work. GARDNER, 17 Marlinton, Mass. 17

COMPOSITOR, in Newtonville, \$25 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

CYLINDER PRESSMAN wanted in New Bedford, \$12 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

DRAUGHTSMAN (assembly, drawing, designer's sketches), in New Hampshire. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

DRAUGHTSMAN, in city, familiar with structural steel, \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

DRAUGHTSMAN (electrical), \$6. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

DYE HOUSE HANDS, all-round fancy work, \$15 a day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

ELECTRICIAN wanted in Chelsea; 35c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

ENGINEER, third class, \$8 week, 3 days in laundry in Somerville. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

ENGINEER, second or third class, in W. Lynn, \$16. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

ENGRAYER—Must have experience for engraving jewelry and silverware. LONG, jeweler, 41 Summer st., Boston. 21

ERAND BOYS (2) wanted, American parentage. Living at home. SHREVE, CRUMP & LOW CO., 14 Tremont st., Boston. 17

FACTORY—General work; in city; \$6. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

FIREFMAN, first class, (7 nights), \$16. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

FIREFMAN—Good coat maker wanted; good work. GARDNER, 17 Marlinton, Mass. 17

FIREFMAN (Swede, Norwegian), in North Adams power station, \$2.25 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

FISH CUTTER, \$2 day, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

FURNITURE FINISHER, in Templeton, \$10-\$25 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

HARNESS REPAIRER wanted in West Roxbury, \$12 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

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HOUSE PAINTERS wanted, experienced. C. E. PALMER, Hyde Park, Mass. 18

INSIDE CARPENTERS—In city; \$3-4 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

JOBLIN COMPONIST—Permanent position for first-class man. THE SPARRELL PRINT, 40 Winchester st., Boston. 17

JOB PRESS FEEDER, in West Somerville, \$3-5. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

JOB PRESS FEEDER, in city; \$7-\$8. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

LITHOGRAPH FEEDER, in city; \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

LITHOGRAPH PRESSMAN, \$12-\$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

MACHINISTS (fitters), wanted. E. R. BLODGETT, Lowell Machine Shop, Lowell, Mass. 18

MACHINE MOULDER (iron), \$2 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

LINEOTYPE OPERATOR wanted. LEAD-ER, 100 Washington st., Boston. 18

WOOL ENGRAVER—Experienced letter engraver, \$22 a month. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 18

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SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston.—Regulators demanded by the members of that office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER. Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS

ANDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS, B. F. MACY, 396 Boylston st., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

ART

O. CUSUMANO, Importer, Florentine Specialties, 396 Boylston st., Boston; 32 Union sq. New York.

ART CALENDARS DE LUXE

Also Mailing Cards, Blotters and Post Cards. Exclusive monthly service for advertisers. RUPERT A. FAIRBAIRN, 5-7 Dorchester Ave. Exten. Boston, Mass.

ARTIST

PICTURES, MOTTOES, SOUVENIRS, Celuloid Markers 25c. Steel 50c. Tear-off Student's Desk \$2.50. Cat. free. JOHN H. TEARLE, 420 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Souvenir Cards, Albums, MRS. J. C. WHITE'S, 19 Bromfield st.

AWNINGS, TENTS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. H. MCLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston. Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 4 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bromfield st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue 8.

BRASS CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 25 Exchange st., off State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms. Sponges and Chamomile Skins.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Best Cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARPET BEATING

ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., Carpet Beating, Naphtha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning, 330 Kemble st., Roxbury, Tel. 1070.

CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS, Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's Women's Boys', Girls', FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.

CUTLERY

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston—Best American, English and German cutlery.

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ROBESPIERRE COLLARS, the latest neckwear for ladies, at C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Massachusetts Ave.

FURNITURE

ACETATE BOOKCASES and LACEWARE FURNITURE, MACEY STESTON-MORRIS CO., 49 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

FLORISTS

"CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON" at favorable prices to Monitor readers. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st., Hay, 2311.

Boston

FURNITURE EXCHANGE

NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE. We will charge ours for your old. We buy or sell. See G. SPAGUE, 51-63 Beverly st., Ric. 2771.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

HOLLINGS CO., 100 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

GROCERS

YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR WORK

COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders solicited. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 25 Temple pl., formerly 48 Winter st.

HARDWARE

J. R. HUNTER & CO., 60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON—BUILDERS and GENERAL HARDWARE.

HATTERS

WM. H. HANDE PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., 4th floor, Boston. Adams House; soft, with silk smooth. Adams hats cleaned, blocked and retanned; hats banded and bound while you wait. 50c.

KNIT UNDERWEAR and UNION SUITS

CARTER'S UNDERWEAR, PLEASE, NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS.

LAUNDRY

CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 239 Huntington av.—Ladies' work a specialty; cleansing, dyeing. Tel. 576-R B B.

LUNCHEON AND CATERING

MCDONALD-WEBER CO., 156 TREMONT ST., BOSTON. Order Dept. Oxford 433.

PATTERNS

S. T. TAYLOR SCHOOL, BOSTON PATTERNS, of all kinds, drafted and fitted. Forms 500 Boylston st.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO TO THURSTON'S, 50 Bromfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PICTURES AND FRAMES

W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 408 Bromfield st., Boston. Carefully selected stock of fine pictures, mirrors and frames.

PLUMBERS

JOHN C. WORFORD CO., PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS, Est. 1865. 41 Howard st. Tel. 1416 Hay.

RESTAURANTS

WARRREN LIACH, near Reading Rooms street, Boston. HOME MADE PANTRY.

UNION CO-OP CREAMERY CO., opp. Berkely bldg. Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Quick lunch 11:30 to 2:30 upstairs.

FLORIST

ROBBINS BROS., 630 Massachusetts ave. Mail and telegraph orders delivered all over New England. Tel. 2830 Camb.

FURNITURE

HERSUM CO.—Movers of Furniture, pianos, etc. Auto Trucks used. Storage 630 Mass. ave. Phone.

RUBBER STAMPS

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC., UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st. Tel. Main 1735. Send for catalogue.

RUG CLEANERS AND RENOVATORS

ORIENTAL PROCESS RUG RENOVATING CO., Office 128A Tremont st., Tel. Oct. 1023. Works 126 Dartmouth st. tel. Tel. 2481 J.

WAKEFIELD TAX BILLS SENT OUT

WAKEFIELD—Tax bills were distributed today from the office of Charles E. Walton, tax collector. The bill for the largest sum will go to the Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Company, \$13,563.28. Winship Boit & Co. will pay \$12,100.85, the Wakefield Real Estate & Building Association \$262,711, Smith & Anthony Company \$160,80.

The largest individual tax will be paid by Charles N. Winship, \$2320.90.

"Jerome D. Travers (perhaps the finest iron-shot player ever produced by the states), Charles Evans, Jr. (that light-hearted boy who worked his way across the Atlantic and proceeded to knock a ball into the hole with implements sadly ill-adapted to the purpose, the natives came to the conclusion that what he was doing would make a nice quiet game. Still, America has found golf a very pleasant pastime, and she possesses so many good players that few people would care to pick Mr. Hilton and Mr. Hunter at Chicago against the field.

"Hilton has developed wonderfully in a quarter of a century. Horace Hutchinson has said that, when he first landed on the other side of the Atlantic and proceeded to knock a ball into the hole with implements sadly ill-adapted to the purpose, the natives came to the conclusion that what he was doing would make a nice quiet game. Still, America has found golf a very pleasant pastime, and she possesses so many good players that few people would care to pick Mr. Hilton and Mr. Hunter at Chicago against the field.

"The natural question the public here would put would be why could they not doff their coats when in America, where it is the custom? I remember meeting a very good British golfer up in Canada one summer and made that same query, for the weather was warm, but was met with a very pertinent answer. "There is a certain restriction of movement in playing in a coat. One feels the coat slightly when the top of the swing is reached and immediately begins to bring the club down again. After being used to this slight reminder that one has gone back far enough, if the coat is taken off the natural tendency is to overswing badly." This idea had never occurred to me but when I got to North Berwick last June and tried to play in a coat one day instead of the customary sweater at home, I realized the truth of this

Boston

STEEL AND RUBBER STAMPS—DOG COLLARS

ALLEN BROS., 100 Washington st., opp. Adams sq. subway stn. and Cutlery. We MARK our DOG COLLARS free.

TAILORS

We invite Inspection of our FABRIC WOOLENS, FABRIC LINEN AND FINE TAFFOIS. 3 Park Street, Boston. Telephone

TYPEWRITERS

YOU CAN RENT 3 MONTHS FOR \$5. Rent on easy terms. Rem. No. 6, Smith No. 2 AM. WR. MACH. CO., 38 Bromfield st.

WALL PAPER

AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON—Wall papers of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them.

WALL PAPER

THOMAS F. SWAN, 24 Cornhill, Boston. The most complete stock of fine and medium grades of WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER

MISS E. BLACK—GENERAL CLEANER Wearing Apparel, House Furnishings, 6390 Madison ave. Tel. Hyde Park 1878.

CLOTHIERS

MISS J. PREBENSEN

Howd Corsets, Accessories and Lingerie, 108 N. State st.

CLOTHIERS

WANDA KORTEN

900-910 Korten, 108 N. State st., Madison st. and Washburn ave.

Exclusive agency for genuine Peetz Front Lace Corsets, which retains its shape permanently under any conditions. Prices \$3.50 to \$10.

CLOTHIERS

FLANDERS 222 S. MICHIGAN BLVD. Individual Designs—Gowns and Frocks

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FLANDERS 222 S. MICHIGAN BLVD.

Individual Designs—

Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Outside of the \$4,000,000 mortgage placed by the Ward Baking Company to the Empire Trust Company and trustees of New York city on Sept. 11, the number of transactions and value of business in the real estate market shows considerable falling off from last year's figures at this time. As stated Saturday this is largely due perhaps to the absence of brokers on vacations, who have been kept busy at a most unusual pace all summer. The weekly summaries shown in these columns evidence a very active market as a rule, and the average has been very satisfactory to all interests.

The files of the real estate exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Sept. 14, 1912:

Transactions	Mtgs.	Amount
Sept. 9.....	130	\$180,801
Sept. 10.....	73	82,859
Sept. 11.....	76	44,179,275
Sept. 12.....	78	33
Sept. 13.....	44	21
Sept. 14.....	31	79,500
Totals.....	372	33,350
Sept. 10, 1911.....	502	249
Same week 1910.....	306	661,884
Week 1912.....	438	212
		1,290,355

BACK BAY CONVEYANCES

William G. Poole has taken title to the three-story swell front brick dwelling situated 15 Denmark street (formerly Batavia), near St. Stephen street, conveyed by Mary A. Brigham and assessed for \$8000. There is a ground area of 1700 square feet that carries \$2500.

The two-story brick stable located 7 Byron street, near River street, taxed to Edward H. Eldredge, has been sold to William J. Stober. It includes 1586 square feet of land taxed on \$4400, the total assessment being \$7000. Codman & Street, 15 State street, represented the grantor, and Poole & Brigham, 70 Kilby street, the grantees.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Deeds have gone to record transferring the frame house and stable situated 157 Stanwood street near Columbia road formerly owned by Charles J. Johnson and assessed for \$7300. There is a large lot of ground containing 14,050 square feet that carries \$4200 of the assessment.

Patrick Henry and wife are the new owners of an improved estate at 20 Saranac street near Adams street assessed in the name of Ida M. Blackmer for \$4000. The land value of \$700 is included on 3600 square feet.

A SALE IN ROXBURY

The frame dwelling and 4461 square feet of land at 39 Hartwell street, between Cheney and Schuyler streets, has passed into the hands of Mary A. Whiteacre. It is assessed for \$3800, the land value being \$1300 of that amount. William H. Gerrish made the deed.

LYNN HORTICULTURAL SHOW TO GIVE PRIZES FOR CHILDREN'S WORK

LYNN, Mass.—Many surrounding cities and towns will enter exhibits at the thirty-eighth annual fall flower show and festival of the Houghton Horticultural Society to be held in Odd Fellows Hall, Sept. 17, 18 and 19. These exhibits will cover a wide field of private and commercial industry in fruit raising, educational work, needle art, floriculture, horticulture and agriculture. Already the committee has assurance of sufficient entries to make the display the largest in the society's history. The work of public school pupils in manual training and school gardens will be featured. Other features will be the dahlias and mushroom exhibits.

Special prizes will be awarded for exhibits by school children and for squashes grown from seed furnished last spring by the society.

Another novelty will be the offer of the society to present a collection of 100 flowering bulbs to the person who writes the best short account of it with recommendations for the extension and improvement of the work done by the society.

There will be a large arts and crafts section, photographic department, botanicals bureau and exhibits of flowering plants and vegetables from private estates.

On Thursday evening, the closing night, the customary festival will be held featuring by a dinner and speeches interspersed with music.

NEW SEA RULES FOR GERMAN SHIPS

NEW YORK—A Bremer message to the New York Herald says that the German Maritime Vocational Association, which draws up regulations for Germany's shipping, at its annual meeting adopted new rules for safety at sea.

Passenger vessels carrying 75 persons, including crew, and freighters carrying a crew of 40 must be equipped with wireless telegraphy having a radius of 100 sea miles. A certain proportion of skilled seamen also must be carried on board these vessels. The present regulations dealing with bulkheads are prescribed for motor boats.

The new regulations apply to shipping in the Atlantic and the Pacific, and exclude vessels in the North Baltic and the Mediterranean.

UNITED STATES MAY OVERSEE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS IN CUBA

WASHINGTON—To insure fair elections in Cuba, the United States government has a plan under consideration, it was reported Sunday, for sending a small force of marines to the island to supervise the polls in November.

It is said that the United States government while viewing with satisfaction the work of President Gomez in establishing order in the face of the recent uprising, does not look with favor on Mr. Gomez keeping his party in power by the use of his authority at the polls.

It is reported now that representations from the United States government that his agreements must be observed caused President Gomez to retire from the race to succeed himself. His place at the head of the ticket will be taken by Alfredo Zayas, and his opponent will be Gen. Mario Menocal.

This government will not declare its preference between the candidates. While the military faction, with which General Menocal has been associated, has sometimes been criticised from Washington, there has been nothing to show that there was any objection to General Menocal himself. But the United States does want a real election, and it is regarded here as within the bounds of likelihood that the marines will be ordered to take charge, as they have done before in Panama.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Walnut rd., 43, ward 23; Harry Johnson, wood dwelling.

Norfolk st., 142-144, ward 24; Auguste L. Hoob, So.; after stable and shed.

Chestnut st., 161, ward 25; Abraham Yorks, stable and dwelling.

Brighton st., 89, ward 8; Morris Goodman, S. Levy, alter store and tenements.

Rutland sq., 3, ward 12; Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co.; after lodgings.

DEDICATE NEW UNION CHURCH

WABAN—The dedication of the new Union church on Beacon street, the forty-first church to be built in Newton, was marked with all day exercises Sunday, at which the pastor, the Rev. Andrew W. Archibald, and pastors from churches in the surrounding towns, delivered addresses of welcome and congratulation to the parishioners.

The church was built at a cost of \$25,000. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 270 and provisions have been made for the construction of a gallery to seat 70 persons.

OPEN POSTOFFICE AT SOUTH STATION

Postoffice officials at the South terminal station opened the new substation there today and the business which for 10 years has been transacted in the small room adjacent to the ticket office was turned over to the new office. Six clerks have been installed in charge of P. Lane, the superintendent.

The new quarters are located beside the entrance to the Elevated station and occupy about 2500 square feet.

Constructed for the most part of oak the office harmonizes with the other booths in the station.

LYNN POSTAL DEPOSITORS 850

LYNN, Mass.—Saturday brought to a close the first year of the postal savings banks in Lynn. Examination of the accounts shows 850 depositors and between \$30,000 and \$35,000 on deposit.

A large proportion of the bookholders are school children and newsboys. Many are charted depositors and will come in for a share of the 2 per cent interest money due on Oct. 1.

SOCIAL CENTER WORK BEGINS

NEW YORK—Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, who has been named chairman of the bureau on social centers, arrived here today, and was promptly furnished with a desk at the Democratic national headquarters. From now until the campaign closes he will have charge of the movement to have schoolhouses and public buildings throughout the country transferred into forums where the people can meet and talk problems of government.

WANT TROLLEY SERVICE RESUMED

Petitions are being circulated among the residents between the Egleston Square station and the new Green street station of the Elevated protesting against the discontinuing of the North station.

Forest Hills surface line, which now ends at Egleston square, the line formerly continued to Forest Hills.

LAW SCHOOL SESSIONS OPEN

The evening department of the Suffolk School of Law will open tonight in Tremont Temple. The opening lecture to the freshman class will be delivered by Dean Gleason L. Archer in Social hall at 7:30 p. m. A special series of lectures have been arranged for the coming year, including as speakers former Atty.-Gen. Herbert Parker, Gen. Charles W. Bartlett, James H. Vahey, former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell and Thomas J. Boynton. The faculty appointments for the ensuing year are: Gleason L. Archer, LL.B.; Arthur W. MacLean, J. M.; Frederick O. Downes, LL.M.; Webster A. Chandler, J. M.; A. Chesley York, LL.B.; Thomas R. P. Gibb, LL.B.; George A. Douglas, Esq.; Wayland F. Dorothy, LL.B.; Philip Mansfield, Esq.

MACHINIST HELPERS ORGANIZE

Machinists Helpers lodge 914 of the International Association of Machinists has been instituted with these officers:

President, M. M. E. Ryan; vice-president, Thomas Patterson; recording secretary, Edward Brady; financial secretary, James Rennie; treasurer, Henry Holmquist; sentinel, John Mahan; and conductor, Bartholomew McCarthy.

EVERETT PUPILS ALL HOUSED

Alterations to the Mt. Washington school in Everett have been completed and the school opened this morning. With the opening of this building the housing of all the school children of Everett is provided for, although the first grades are holding but half sessions.

FOUND NO GOLD IN FAR NORTH.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—Capt. J. Bartlett of the steamer Neptune of this port, who headed a gold hunting expedition to Baffin Land, has returned to this port reporting the loss of his ships and the discovery of an extensive vein of coal, but no gold.

BEACH THRONGS RETURN

Nearly 50,000 persons were on the state reservation at Revere beach Sunday. Although officially closed for the season a week ago, the state bathhouse was open and about 600 took advantage of the privilege.

GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT LOST

NEW YORK—The German torpedo boat G17 was rammed by the German battleship Zähringen 16 miles southwest of Helgoland.

The torpedo boat sank within 15 minutes. Six men were lost,

says a despatch to the New York Herald.

NEW ORGANIST AT ST. PAUL'S

Earl O. Weidner, organist of the First Universalist church of Malden, has been elected organist of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Boston. Mr. Weidner will occupy both positions.

SHIPPING NEWS

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Bowden (Nor) Henricksen, Port Morant, Port Maria, St. Ann Bay and Port Limon, C. R.

Str A W Perry (Br) Hawes, Charlotte-town, P. E. I., Hawkesbury, C. B. and Halifax, N. S.

Str Bunker Hill, Colberth, New York.

Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor, Me.

Str Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Tug Conestoga, Olsen, Philadelphia.

Tug barge Maple Hill (for Lynn), Franklin and Thomaston.

Sch Susan N. Pickering, Haskell, Port Reading, N. J.

Cleared

Str Prince Arthur (Br) Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S.

Str Boston (Br) Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.

Str Calvin Austin, Pike, St. John N. B.

Str Essex, Berry Baltimore via New-port News.

Str City of Memphis, Hammond, Savannah.

Str Bunker Hill, for New York.

Str Governor Dingley, Mitchell, Portland.

Str Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland.

Sailed

Str Prince Arthur (Br) Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S.

Str Boston (Br) Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.

Str Calvin Austin, Pike, St. John N. B.

Str Essex, Berry Baltimore via New-port News.

Str City of Memphis, Hammond, Savannah.

Str Bunker Hill, for New York.

Str Governor Dingley, Mitchell, Portland.

Str Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland.

Sailings from Boston

Str Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen.

Str Rotterdam, for Rotterdam.

Str Europa, for Genoa-Naples.

Str Ursulina, for Liverpool.

Str President, for Naples-Trieste.

Str Adriatic, for Liverpool.

Str President, for Genoa.

Str Kronprinz Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen.

Str Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York.

Str Grosser Kurfuerst, for New York.

La Lorraine, for New York.

Niagara, for New York.

France, for New York.

Utrecht, for New York.

Patricia, for New York.

Sailings from Glasgow.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for N. Y.

Grosser Kurfuerst, for New York.

La Lorraine, for New York.

Roanoke, for New York.

Sailings from Antwerp.

Menominee, for Boston.

World's Latest Financial News

BANKERS ARE NOT ENCOURAGING MUCH SPECULATION NOW

Business on the Exchanges Checked by Money Scarcity — Specialties Favored by Professionals

LONDON IS QUIET

Speculation in securities these days receives little encouragement from the bankers. The demand for funds for business purposes is increasing to such an extent that the bankers have not the funds to lend be they ever so willing. This accounts for the small volume of transactions on the stock exchanges. Trading is confined almost altogether to the few specialties favored by the professionals.

Interborough preferred attracted some attention in the New York market by advancing well during the early sales. Brooklyn Rapid Transit also was in request.

Calumet & Arizona was strong on the local exchange. Wolverine again was a weak feature early but advanced later. United Fruit sold ex rights at the opening at 175½, as compared with Saturday's closing price of 180. The rights were quoted at 5½ at the opening, a decline of ½ from the last previous sale.

Interborough preferred opened in New York at 59½, an advance of ½ over Saturday's closing price, and sold up to 60% before midday. Brooklyn Rapid Transit opened unchanged at 89½ and advanced to 90½. General Electric was up a point at 182.

Butte & Superior on the local exchange opened ½ lower than Saturday's closing at 47½ and advanced more than a point during the first half of the session. Calumet & Arizona opened up ½ at 79½ and advanced above 80. Wolverine opened unchanged at 77, declined to 96, rose to 78 and again sold down below the opening.

Chino had a good advance in the New York market. After opening unchanged at 42% it advanced to 44% before the beginning of the last hour. Prices generally were harder in the afternoon. Good gains were made by the Can issues, American Locomotive, Cotton Oil, Colorado Fuel and Federal Smelting. Local stocks also were higher.

LONDON—Business was on a very moderate scale in the late trading on the stock exchange today and price movements turned irregular. While gilt-edged investments had a harder appearance there were no indications of a rally in home rails.

American railway shares after improving in the regular session became flabby on the curb. There was some pressure of Mexican railway issues, owing to apprehension of Independence day upsets. Peruvians left off at the top.

Sentiment was cheerful in Chinese descriptions, and the copper metal statistics imparted strength to the respective shares.

Mines showed lack of stability. De Beers were ½ lower at 22%. Rio Tintos showed a gain of over ½ over last week's final at 83½.

Paris bourse closed irregular. Berlin bourse was firm.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today—3152 tbs, 130 bxs, 179,449 lbs butter; 240 lbs cheese, 4132 cases eggs. 1911—6728 tbs, 355,345 lbs butter, 266 bxs cheese, 4560 cans eggs.

New York Receipts

Today—5372 pkgs butter, 933 bxs cheese, 11,388 cases eggs. 1911—5387 pkgs butter, 336 bxs cheese, 11,484 cases eggs.

This year's herring catch on northeast coast of Scotland is estimated to be worth \$17,500,000.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and cooler tonight; Tuesday fair; brisk northerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler tonight; probably frost in northern New England.

The storm which was central in the lower Mississippi valley Saturday moved rapidly northward and passed over the Ohio valley and into the Great Lakes on Sunday.

The storm is expected to continue on the coast near Nantucket. It produced quite heavy rain during the last 24 hours from Ohio eastward to the coast.

Cool weather continues in the northern portions. Frosts were reported from Nebraska, Colorado and Montana.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 57½ noon 64

Average temperature yesterday, 75 11-24.

IN OTHER CITIES

New York 78 Portland, Me. 78
Buffalo 78 Albany 78
Nantucket 84
Washington 90 Chicago 72
Philadelphia 74 Des Moines 70
Jacksonville 60 Denver 62
San Francisco 54 St. Louis 76
Kansas City 54

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 5:30 a. m. High water, 8:30 a. m. 2:30 p. m. 3:10 p. m.

Length of day, 12:28

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chal 1st pf...	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4
Amalgamated...	86 1/4	87 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4
Am Ag Chem...	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58
Am Bee Sugar...	74 1/2	75	74 1/2	75
Am Can...	40	41 1/2	39 1/2	41 1/2
Am Can pf...	119 1/2	121 1/2	119 1/2	121
Am Car Fintry...	60	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Am Citrus pf...	77	77	77	77
Am Cotton Oil...	56	58 1/2	56	58 1/2
Am H & L...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Am H & L pf...	28	28	28	28 1/2
Am Linseed Oil...	13 1/2	14	13 1/2	14
Am Linseed Oil pf...	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am Loco...	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Am Smelting...	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85
Am Smelting pf...	107	107	107	107
Am T & T...	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Am Woolen...	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am Writing Pa pf...	35	35	35	35
Anaconda...	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Atchison...	108	108	107 1/2	107 1/2
Balt & Ohio...	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Baldwin Loco...	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Baldwin Loco pf...	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Beth Steel...	40	40	39 1/2	40
B R T...	89	89	89	89
Cal Pacific...	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Central Leather...	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Central Leather pf...	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Chas & Ohio...	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79
Chi & Ct West...	18	18	18	18
Chi M & St P...	107	107	106 1/2	107
China...	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Col Fuel...	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	36
Con Gas...	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Con Products...	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Erie...	36	36	36	36
Erie 1st pf...	53	53	53	53
Erie 2d pf...	43 1/2	44	43 1/2	44
Fd M & S Co pf...	46	48 1/2	46	48 1/2
Gen Electric...	182	182	182	182
Gen Motor Co pf...	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Goldfield Com...	2 1/2	3	2 1/2	3
Goodrich Co...	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79
Goodrich Co pf...	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Gt Nor pf...	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Gt Nor Ore...	46	46	45 1/2	46
Harvester...	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Inspiration...	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Int Central...	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Int-Met pf...	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Int Marine pf...	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Int Paper pf...	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Intluse...	167 1/2	168 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
Lois-Wiles Co...	44	44	44	44
Long Island Co...	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
L & N...	162	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Mam...	23	23	23	23
M R P & St M...	150	150	149 1/2	149 1/2
Mer Petrol Co...	82	82	82	82
Missouri Pacific...	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Nat Lead...	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Natl Biscuit...	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Nat Enameling...	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Nevada Cons...	22	22	22	22
N Y N H & H...	186 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2
N Y Central...	114	114	114	114
K r o l & Western...	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Norfolk Southern...	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Norfolk Amer...	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
North Ohio L...	67	67	67	67
Northern Pacific...	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Pacific T & T...	50	50	50	50
Pennsylvania...	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Penepgas Gas...	116	116	116	116
W H McElwain...	105	105	105	105
Winona...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Wolverine...	77	78	77	78
P C C & St L...	109	110	109	110
Pay Con...	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Reducing...	167 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2
Republ Steel pf...	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Rock Island pf...	89	89	89	89
Rock Island pf...	26	26	26	26
Seaboard A L...	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Seaboard A L pf...	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Seaboard A L pf...	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Fears Roebuck...	208 1/2	208 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2
Southern Pacific...	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Southern Ry...	31	31	31	31
Southern Ry pf...	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Standard Milling...	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
S U S L S W...	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
U S Steel...	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
U S Steel pf...	113	113	112	112
Utah...	64 1/2</			

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

DECLINING PRICES OF BONDS IN FACE OF GOOD BUSINESS

Calling of Loans Has Effect of Depressing Quotations—
World-Wide Tendency of Investments to Seek Low
Price Level

NEW YORK—The bond market last week developed a moderate increase in activity on the stock exchange, but as in the case of over-the-counter dealings, the movement was in the main at the expense of values. Some of the largest bank bond department managers complained that they had been doing little or no business. Even the flurry of improvement in United States government bonds due to the demands of financial institutions for increased circulation has almost completely passed off.

The condition of affairs has been coincident with remarkable improvement in almost every line of activity in general business which would ordinarily appeal most strongly to the investor. Among a number of important favorable considerations to be enumerated it is the week were included the reported largest outstanding unfilled United States Steel Corporation orders since 1907, further corroboration of our extraordinary crop promise, testimony from the highest quarters of an usually sound position in the copper and other metal markets and continuous improvement in railroad earnings, with indications of still larger increases as the autumn progresses.

In many lines of general industry and manufacture it is becoming more difficult to secure prompt deliveries and the movement of both hard and soft coal is on an unprecedented scale with prices trending sharply upward. Political uncertainties remain, however, and furthermore anti-corporations rulings continue and finally, the money markets of the world show further hardening with the highest rates so far this year established in the local market for both call and time funds.

In the circumstances the local financial institutions called loans freely with the logical effect of depressing prices. Finally, a severe break in the foreign exchange market brought that market to a level close to where the usual "special" transactions are the prelude ordinarily to an import or export movement of the precious metal of more or less importance. The limited demand for bonds is as usual explained by reference to the very large aggregate of new industrial preferred stocks which have been absorbed in the last two years and which continue more in favor than high class bonds on account of the 2 to 3 per cent larger returns from the investment. The enormous crops in sight and a growing feeling of confidence regarding the eventual decided revival of prosperity in general trade exert a special logical bullish influence upon the industrials.

As a matter of fact, the most active features of the stock market recently have been developed in the industrial department rather than in railway securities. Further liquidation on a fairly

BIG TERMINAL FOR CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Backed by the great money resources of private bankers and the assets of 14 great railroad companies, an enterprise involving a cost of \$200,000,000 promising a complete solution of the hitherto baffling problem of freight handling in Chicago has been definitely launched.

The papers were signed Friday by representatives of the interests concerned. The bonds will be issued as fast as the money is needed. The first issue of \$25,000,000 worth will be floated at once, the Morgan interests having agreed to take the entire lot.

At a secret meeting in Chicago the plans were discussed and ratified in every detail. The agreement was signed by representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co., the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Chicago & Northwestern, the St. Paul, the Burlington, the Illinois Central, the Chicago & Alton and all the big trunk lines entering Chicago.

One half of the \$200,000,000 bond issue will be set aside for the construction of passenger and freight terminals.

Fifty million dollars will be used in purchasing the Western Indiana.

A great passenger and freight terminal will be erected on the site bounded by Polk, Sixteenth, Clark and State streets. And it is understood that all the big roads concerned will bring their passenger trains into that huge receiving station.

COTTON AT NEW HIGH PRICES

NEW YORK—Friday's advance in cotton reached new high levels since the opening of the commercial year, Sept. 1.

Cotton price averages, including daily average of the four more active contract months, show that since the beginning of the new cotton crop year the highest price on any of 10 business days intervening was 11.73 on Sept. 13, and lowest daily average Sept. 3, of 11.15.

Since the opening of the cotton year the difference between spot prices and average prices has been reduced to half what it was at beginning of the period. The difference of 35 points on Sept. 3 has shrunk to 17 points. Within the past three days the difference dropped from 38 to 17. Spot cotton is 75 points or \$3.75 a bale higher, and contracts for 32 points or \$1.15 a bale higher than at opening of September.

large scale occurred last week in short term notes, but some good buying of equipment issues was reported by insurance companies and other large capital controlling interests. Considerable interest was attached, as bearing upon the attitude of the larger capitalists and railway officials of the country, to the declaration of President Bush of the Missouri Pacific in the annual report of that company, regarding the burdens imposed upon the railroads by local and federal enactments.

As illustrating the world-wide tendencies in investments of former great prestige, an interesting recapitulation shows that from the end of January to the end of July this year, on the Paris bourse, French rents fell from 95 to 92, English consols from 77 to 74, Belgian rents from 88.50 to 81.25, German rents from 82 to 80, Italians 99.70 to 96.75, Turks 92 to 90.50, Spanish exterior declined 2 points, Brazil 4 per cent 3 points, Japan 4 per cent over 2 points, Russia 3 and 4 per cent 3 1/2 and 4 points, Servians 1 point, Egyptian unified 4 per cent. The fall in French rents represented a depreciation of f.506,000,000, and that in other French f.1315,000,000, or a general depreciation of fixed revenue securities in France amounting to 1.42 per cent since the beginning of this year. These declines are attributed to the temporary abandonment by investors of low yielding fixed interest securities.

The returns of the larger local banks in response to the call of the controller of the currency as of Sept. 4, do not bear out the current theories that they were recently heavy sellers of bonds. As a matter of fact, the National City Bank and Bank of Commerce returns showed increased holdings of bonds and reductions by the Chase National and First National from June 14 were only nominal in extent.

Improvements in prices occurred last week in Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co., Public Service of New Jersey 5s, Pennsylvania 3 1/2s of 1915 and guaranteed 4 1/2s, Northern Pacific 3s, Wabash refunding 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio general 4 1/2s, Kansas City Southern 5s, Southern Pacific refunding 4s, Southern Railway 4s and others.

On the other hand, there were recent declines from the best prices in American Agricultural Chemical 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Denver & Rio Grande refunding 5s, Reading general 4s, Third Avenue adjustment 5s, United States Steel refunding 5s, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific collateral 4s, Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul convertible 4 1/2s, Lake Shore & 1913, New York Railway convertible 6s, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4s, New York, Westchester & Boston 4 1/2s and others.

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On the other hand, there were recent declines from the best prices in American Agricultural Chemical 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Denver & Rio Grande refunding 5s, Reading general 4s, Third Avenue adjustment 5s, United States Steel refunding 5s, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific collateral 4s, Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul convertible 4 1/2s

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

PRINCE HATZFELDT ASSURES FRANCE OF GERMAN FRIENDSHIP

Georges Bourdon in Figaro Describes Interview in Which Statesman Shows Rancor Toward England

RECIPE FOR PEACE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS. France.—The crux of the political situation between France and Germany has been sharply focussed by several articles that have appeared in the Figaro under the title of "The German Enigma" by Georges Bourdon, a well known writer on politics, who was invited by Gaston Calmette, the editor, to state the opinions he had formed as the result of his recent visit to Germany extending over some six weeks.

While there M. Bourdon visited Berlin and the other principal cities, and was brought into intimate contact with many of the leading men of Germany and with almost every phase of national life.

M. Bourdon has honestly endeavored to be absolutely impartial in gathering data and ideas, and his own comments thereon are made in a series of articles in a manner especially interesting to Frenchmen. M. Bourdon details at length the pains he took to obtain a reliable estimate of conditions in Germany and to arrive at the truth with regard to the political situation between France and Germany as well as between England and Germany.

His account of an interview he had with an eminent German statesman whose opinions may be accepted as typical of public opinion in his country is of interest.

German View Explained

This interview took place on the Silesian estate of Prince Hatzfeldt at the Castle of Trachenberg. It will be remembered that the prince has devoted the whole of his life to state duties. For seven years he was Governor of Silesia and later, until quite recently, a leader of the Conservative party in the Reichstag.

In reply to a series of pointed questions from M. Bourdon, the prince stated that the new German army was not a provocative measure against France but was rather the outcome of natural conditions, and although it was a fact that it was introduced at an inopportune moment, viz., immediately after the crisis of the Moroccan settlement, yet this had no relation to any action or condition of France, but was merely the result of a policy that had long been arranged. The one, he said, was not in any way consequent in the weather was far from favorable.

Germany had no aggressive aims against France and if one traveled from one end of Germany to the other it would not be possible to discover any indication of animosity. One would, on the contrary, find that there was great sympathy.

In Germany they desired nothing more than to have better relations with France and the only thing that kept them separated was England "whose continual interference had unquestionably offended German public opinion."

The prince went on to say that he did not want to evade the essential question between France and Germany to which he had devoted much study and much impartiality. Frenchmen, he said, must be reasonable and should try and convince themselves that the treaty of Frankfort was beyond the realm of discussion. He feared, however, that the "revenge idea" had become a kind of national idea in France.

Ideal Is Necessary

He recognized that it was necessary for all nations to have a common ideal through which they could express their unity. They had had in France successively both the monarchical and the religious as their ideal, but today they seemed to need something more stimulating.

The prince reminded M. Bourdon that Moltke had in 1871 predicted that there would be 50 years of difficulties between France and Germany, but he added that any distrust between the two countries today could not be laid to the door of Germany, and if some day France desired to live in friendship with Germany it would not be in Berlin that obstacles would be raised. Germany had already made many advances, but it had hitherto always happened that France would not allow herself to perceive them.

The prince stated most emphatically that the Germany of 1912 was peaceful, but that while she on her part respected the interests of other nations she did not intend that any other nation should cross her path.

Feeling Against England
The latter remark, says M. Bourdon, was intended for England and throughout the whole of German thought, whether exaggerated or moderate, the sentiment prevailing most forcibly is, says the writer, rancor against England, the England of Lloyd-George which has formulated a "non possumus," and the England of Churchill which claims to limit armaments. Prince Hatzfeldt end.

KING APPOINTS NEW GOVERNOR OF GOLD COAST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, K. C. M. G., colonial secretary of Ceylon, to be Governor and commander-in-chief of the Gold Coast colony, in succession to James Jamieson Thorburn, C. M. G., who has retired.

Sir Hugh Clifford is the eldest son of Maj.-Gen. Sir H. H. Clifford, V. C., and has a literary reputation. It was intended he should enter the same profession as his father, but he joined instead the Perak civil service, afterwards passing into the Malay service, to become Governor's agent at Pahang. After being acting resident there, he became British resident in 1896, to which post he was reappointed in 1901 after an interval of two years as Governor of British North Borneo and Labuan. From 1903 to 1907 he was in the West Indies as colonial secretary at Trinidad and Tobago and on two occasions he administered government at Trinidad. In 1907 he became colonial secretary of Ceylon, and in 1909 was created a K. C. M. G.

Apart, however, from his official career, Sir Hugh Clifford is known as a writer on those parts of the East in which he has been stationed. With Sir Frank Swettenham he compiled a dictionary of the Malay language. But he is better known to the public as the author of "The Downfall of the Gods," and also as a frequent contributor to Blackwood's and to the Cornhill magazines.

NEW SOUTH WALES TO OPEN AGENCY IN UNITED STATES

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The New South Wales government have decided to establish a commercial agency on the west coast of America. This step is taken owing to the conviction of the New South Wales government that further trade relations of a valuable nature are susceptible of being developed with the United States and Canada. The commissioner appointed by New South Wales will also act as immigration agent for the state.

CONTESTS RESULT IN VICTORY FOR FRENCH HYDRO-AEROPLANES

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The hydro-aeroplane competitions which have just been held at St. Malo and which have been extended over three days have proved a great success despite the fact that the weather was far from favorable.

The principal event was a flight over the sea from St. Malo to Jersey and back, a distance of some 145 kilometers. The competitors left at short intervals between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. At times there was much wind and it was considered by some at St. Malo that the machines would perhaps not be able to get back again. The receipt of a wireless message, however, from the cruiser Gloire, notifying the approach of the competitors put an end to all doubt, and soon afterwards Labouré was seen coming on his biplane Astra, closely followed by Weyman on his monoplane Nieuport.

The meeting is regarded as another victory for French made machines. The prizes for the various events were distributed as follows: (1) Labouré on a biplane Astra, fitted with a Renault motor of 100 horsepower, 15,000 francs in addition to the special prize given by the minister of war. (2) Benoist, 10,000 francs and a medal given by the minister of the navy. (3) Molla, 8,000 francs. (4) Renaux, 4,000 francs. (5) Weyman, 2,000 francs, and (6) Mesquich, 1,000 francs.

The prize for the fastest flight from Jersey to St. Malo was won by Weyman, and amounted to 3,000 francs. His monoplane was fitted with Gnome motor of 80 horsepower.

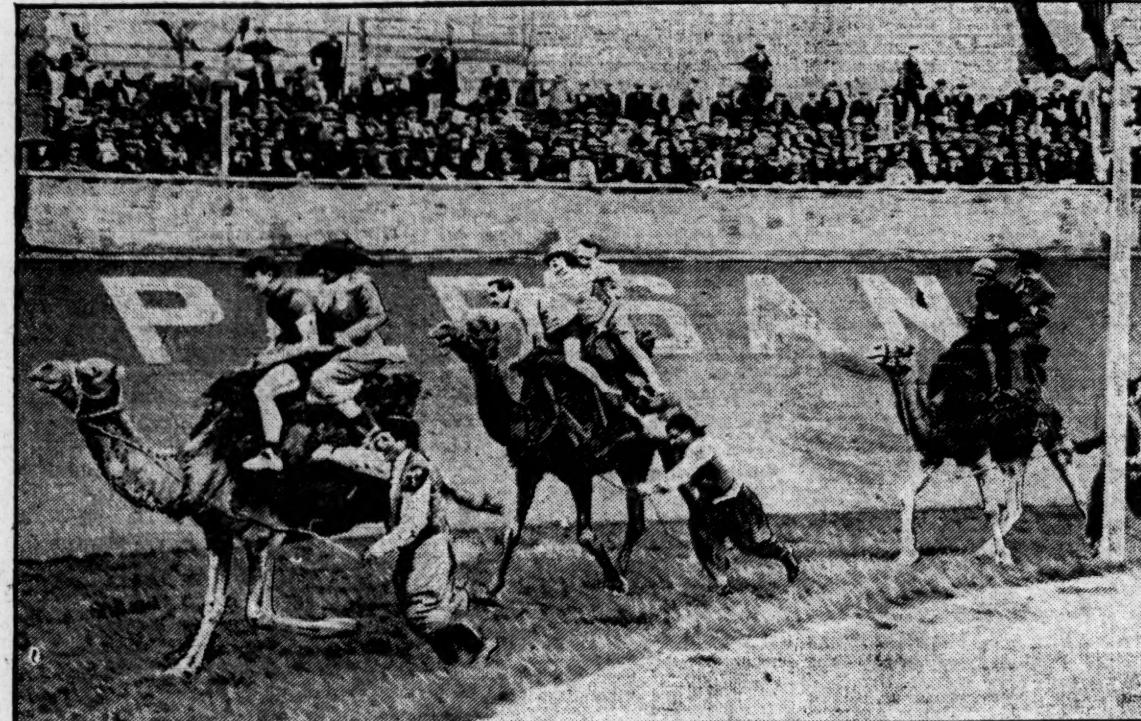
The competition took place under the auspices of the French Automobile Club and at the end the president, M. Surcouf, specially thanked Rear Admiral Favreau for the courteous assistance rendered by the navy on an occasion which would be said some day be considered as memorable as the first public competition in connection with maritime aviation.

ed by saying that England would not make war against Germany for she knew well enough that even victory would cost her more than half her fleet.

Before parting from the prince, M. Bourdon asked him if he thought that the present state of peace could hold out much longer against the strain that is made upon it, and if he did not see a permanent danger in the present European craze for armaments. To this the prince replied with much conviction that it was no doubt dangerous, but that war today would be so terrible that he could not allow himself to anticipate it.

Let them each, he said, do their best according to the means they could command to eliminate the cause of disagreement and let neither of them try to force circumstances.

PARIS ENJOYS VARIETY ARTISTS' SPORTS



(Copyright by Sport and General, London)

Camel race arousing mirth by grotesque fashions worn by riders as well as by discomfort apparent

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—At the variety artists' sports held in Paris the most popular part of the program proved to be the camel race. The mirth of the audience was excited by the grotesque of Paris' fashions on camel-back, as well as by the uneasiness of some of the riders. The artists of the Theatre des Varietes have the amusement of the people of Paris at heart, and they seem to have surpassed themselves off the boards of their famous theater.

ST. PETERSBURG MAY DRAW UPON FINNISH FALLS

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—An electric power company has been formed for the purpose of making use of several of the Finnish waterfalls, notably in the neighborhood of Wolchow, and by the power thus obtained to supply the capital and the neighboring district with water.

The banking house of P. & S. Mottar of Brussels is taking a prominent share in the undertaking and five St. Petersburg firms are also concerned. The chairman of the board of directors is M. Putiloff of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, and the managing director is Paul Raater.

PROSPERITY SHOWN BY STATISTICS FROM NEW SOUTH WALES

The following information is furnished by the office of the agent-general for New South Wales in London.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Statistics received by T. A. Coghlan, the agent-general for New South Wales, indicate a remarkable all-round growth in the general prosperity and development of that state during 1911 and the first half of the present year.

Since the beginning of 1911 the population has increased by 30,000 and bank deposits have increased from £48,000,000 to £58,000,000. The deposits by the people in the savings bank of the state have increased from £20,000,000 to £26,000,000 and the capital of new companies has increased by £10,600,000.

As a result of this general prosperity the New South Wales government is spending large additional sums of money in public and benevolent enterprises. In the education department increased expenditure to the extent of £300,000 has been sanctioned.

VATICAN CENSURES PERE LAGRANGE

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy.—Pere Lagrange has been the latest of the great scholars of the Roman Catholic church to incur the censure of the Vatican. A papal decree has placed all the works of the great Dominican upon the index, on the ground of their modernist tendencies. The surprise is all the more marked inasmuch as many of these works had been published in the time and with the approval of Leo XIII, who went so far as to encourage the writer in his work of Biblical criticism.

His famous commentary on the Book of Judges was to have been followed by one on the Book of Genesis, but the publication of this was flatly forbidden by the present pope. The new action of the Vatican is understood to have been prompted by the Society of Jesus, whose opposition to the Dominicans is of course well known.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO ENFORCE DECREE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The labor syndicates and trades unions of France have been altogether turned upside down by the unprecedented but decisive action of the government, which has issued a decree dissolving the teachers unions (Syndicats Institueurs) on the grounds of their having become an illegal combination calculated to produce breaches of civil law.

The decree dissolving these organizations has been followed up by very definite instructions from the government to all the prefects throughout France to take the necessary steps to compel enforcement of the decree in the event of the syndicates themselves in giving effect to the same or in case they should, as some already threaten, ignore completely the new regulations.

Government Explains

The government has made it known that as the proposals of the various labor unions with regard to the army are in themselves a breach of the law and as, moreover, this question does not properly come within the scope of the teachers of public schools, who are in fact servants of the state, they can no longer be permitted to agitate against those responsible for the government of the country when such agitation implies as it does open rebellion against law and order. Another strong reason for the government's action is that the minister of education objects to the public schools being used for propagating unpatriotic ideas and thereby unfairly influencing the minds of the young.

This decree is regarded as the first step towards submitting all labor agitations to a more severe control. In future they will be compelled to keep within constitutional bounds in their methods of propaganda.

Financial Help Is Plea

The claim alleged by the teachers was that they wished to assist their members financially while serving their military services, and that for this reason they supported the program of the labor party. As has been pointed out, if this was their real object they could have removed the question entirely out of the zone of politics by forming a mutual help society. It is, however, well known that the movement from the teachers unions

OFFICIAL EXPEDITION WILL STUDY FACTS IN NEW KAMERUN

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN.—The first of the four official expeditions to protest against home rule has been organized to take place in Liverpool on Sept. 30. It was at first proposed that the meeting should take place on the plateau fronting St. George's Hall, but Lord Derby, one of the chief organizers of the demonstration, in a letter to Alderman Salvidge, chairman of the Liverpool Workingmen's Conservative Association, deprecated the use of the plateau on the grounds that it would be more to the interest and peace of the city and the proper regulation of the traffic for the meeting to be held in Shiel park.

To this request Alderman Salvidge acceded. Besides the open air meeting there will be a torchlight procession, in which will participate Sir F. Carson, Lord Londonderry, F. E. Smith, M. P., and Alderman Salvidge.

ANTI-HOME RULE MEETING CALLED FOR LIVERPOOL

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—A mass meeting to protest against home rule has been organized to take place in Liverpool on Sept. 30. It was at first proposed that the meeting should take place on the plateau fronting St. George's Hall, but Lord Derby, one of the chief organizers of the demonstration, in a letter to Alderman Salvidge, chairman of the Liverpool Workingmen's Conservative Association, deprecated the use of the plateau on the grounds that it would be more to the interest and peace of the city and the proper regulation of the traffic for the meeting to be held in Shiel park.

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DUTY FREE FOOD BEING ADVOCATED IN NEW ZEALAND

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—As the result of the sitting of the commission instituted to inquire into the cost of living, it is estimated that the cost has increased 15 per cent in the last 17 years, that rent, food and clothing have increased 20 per cent, and that household necessities have remained unchanged. Servants wages have doubled.

The price of exports has increased by 40 per cent, and the price of imports 4 per cent. The commission recommends the abolition of duty on foodstuffs and all necessities used in the primary industries, besides a more stringent control of trusts.

GROWTH IN N. S. W. MANUFACTURES IS TOLD IN RETURNS

The following information is supplied by the office of the Agent-General for New South Wales in London.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The agent-general for New South Wales, T. A. Coghlan, has received the departmental returns showing the value of production in manufactures and works in New South Wales for the past year. The value of the output increased £4,795,000 on the year. But raw materials and fuel cost £2,182,000 additional, so that the value added in the process of manufacture was increased by £2,614,000. The last indicates the growth of production owing to manufacture.

During the 10 years the total value of the New South Wales manufacturing output has increased 112 per cent, but the raw materials have increased 122 per cent. In the same period wages paid have increased 103 per cent on the 10 years, and the surplus for rentals, taxation, insurance, wear of machinery, interest, and profits has increased 89 per cent, which is the smallest of all these proportions. On the 10 years the hands employed have increased 64½ per cent, while the wages have increased 103½ per cent.

There is no question that the government in Calcutta would prefer to retain Tibet, like Afghanistan, as a buffer state. If, however, the sovereignty of China is to be insisted upon by force, this would be an impossibility. So long as China merely claims suzerainty over Tibet, the present state of things can be maintained, but China sees, what the government at Calcutta also sees, and that is the shadow of the Russian agent, Dorjeff, behind the Dalai Lama.

In these circumstances China has made an effort to assert sovereign rights over the country, but these sovereign rights are, from the point of view of the Indian government, almost as dangerous as any Russian intrigue. The consequence is that the home government has made certain demands which may eventually necessitate the setting up of a residency in Lhasa. Everybody knows that a residency in Lhasa would be in danger of leading at any moment to the proclamation of a protectorate, and this China naturally dreads every bit as much as Calcutta dreads the enforcement of Chinese sovereignty.

There is perhaps no man who understands the question more clearly than Colonel Younghusband, who was in command of the last English expedition to Tibet. Colonel Younghusband's view of the situation is the only sane one, from the point of view of British interests. What, he insists, is wanted in Tibet is tranquillity.

It has been assumed, he says, at Calcutta, that this could be obtained by leaving the Tibetans and Chinese to settle their own difficulties, but the hope has been disappointed. The Chinese have been one moment ridiculously weak, and the next absolutely overbearing. The result has brought about the rising of the Tibetans and the practical expulsion of the Chinese from the country.

An important part of the proposition was that the state should act as guardian of the lads, retain part of their wages, save it for them, and hand over the sum accumulated upon their attaining of age of 21 years, or earlier, at the discretion of the state.

That should enable the boys to leave the farms at the expiration of their apprenticeship each with from £70 to £100 to his credit, which would put him on the way to become a share farmer and eventually a landowner in the state.

The government in London must say plainly to Peking, we will acknowledge your suzerainty, but we will in no case acknowledge your sovereignty. In order to see that these conditions are maintained, he would place a resident in Lhasa, and as a resident he has been maintained at Gyantze ever since the last Tibetan expedition, he sees no danger in such a proceeding, especially as the Tibetans themselves have asked for this support.

Finally, he insists that the only sure foundation for a residency in the country will be to gain the absolute good will of the

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, September 16, 1912

Where the Immigrants Settle

ACCORDING to the census of 1910 there were at that time in the United States 13,845,545 white persons of foreign birth. Of this number 5,000,000 had arrived in the previous decade. The census bureau has been engaged in following and locating the 5,000,000, and Director Durand has just made the result public. It appears that of that number 2,155,722, or 43.1 per cent, are in the Atlantic states, 1,012,417, or 20.2 per cent, in the east north central division; and 684,473, or 13.7 per cent, in the New England states. Thus, these three divisions, comprising the states lying north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, have 3,852,662, or 77.1 per cent, of the immigrants who landed in the country between January 1, 1901, and the taking of the last census. In other words, of the 5,000,000 enumerated in 1910, only 1,147,436, or 22.9 per cent, found their way to that part of the country lying south of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi.

There is assurance of better distribution, however, in the figures relating to the older immigrants. Of the 8,345,545 who arrived in the United States prior to January 1, 1901, the middle Atlantic division in 1910 contained 2,670,407, or 32 per cent, as against 43 per cent of the more recent arrivals. The east north central division had 2,054,803, or 24.6 per cent of the earlier comers, but only 20.2 per cent of the later ones. New England, however, held the same share of both contingents. In the middle Atlantic states, the newcomers represent 44.7 per cent of the total foreign-born white population; in the South Atlantic division, 40.9 per cent; and in the mountain division, 40.3 per cent; whereas, in the west north central division, the later arrivals constitute only 24.9 per cent of the total white foreign-born residents, and in the east south central division the percentage is only 24.3.

These figures show that the tendency of the immigrants is still strongly toward the more populous sections. Earlier arrivals gradually learn that better opportunities are to be found in the less developed parts of the country, and such people are consequently more widely dispersed. If all were distributed in accordance with the needs of labor and opportunities for advancement, the West, not the East, would have the greater share. A proper distribution of them would relieve the labor-market congestion in some parts of the country and the dearth of help in others. Such a distribution is not likely to come through the volition of the immigrants. It should be brought about through the operation of intelligent immigration laws.

Ideas Not Restricted Like Persons

IT WILL be comparatively easy for the Dominion government to formulate a rule against admission of militant suffragists from England, but more difficult to enforce the ruling if it is made. The rumor of such an intent does not conform with traditions of British liberty of thought and speech, and it would be interesting to watch the reflex influence of an attempt at proscription before any offense had been committed on Canadian soil. Of course it is not difficult to see why Premier Borden and his associates in the ministry wish to escape some of the infelicities attendant on holding office and at the same time imposing obstacles to the women's suffrage movement. Mr. Asquith's experience on this point is illuminating. But in the light of other colonies' satisfactory experiments with suffrage for women, Canada is not likely to take the position that followers of Mrs. Pankhurst are to be debarred from immigrating for educational and didactic purposes.

Moreover, even admitting that certain groups of persons were to be debarred arbitrarily, the ideas and ideals for which they stand could not be shut out. Nothing can shut out principles, methods, and purposes that have vitality, at least where freedom of thought and speech obtain as fundamental rights of all residents or citizens of a state. A more certain way of stimulating militancy among Canadian suffragists could hardly be devised than by decreeing that no English suffragists shall enter Canada. A minority's propaganda thrives on just such short-sighted tactics by a majority.

THE quadricentennial of the printing of the first newspaper in Germany will occur in 1924. Twenty-six years later will occur the quincentenary of the practical application of Gutenberg's wonderful invention of movable types, an invention that made newspapers possible. Journalists and printers all the world over have ample time in which to prepare for the celebration of either or both of these events, and they should not fail to make good use of it. The printing business revolutionized the medieval world.

Public Assumption of Election Expenses

SOME of the critics of the proposal to have the public assume all election expenses are not strengthening their case by making it a personal or a partisan political issue. United States Senator Clapp and his committee associates favoring the proposal are simply voicing a growing sentiment against the methods of obtaining campaign contributions that have been long in vogue. Right-thinking persons can hardly deny that it would be far better for all concerned, contributors as well as beneficiaries, if the present system of campaign expense assessment were wiped out. It is nonsensical to attempt to lay the blame for the existence of this system, or for the abuses that have grown out of its practise, upon any particular party or upon any particular individual. The system has been notoriously in existence for years; it is not going too far to say that for more than a generation it was stamped with the approval of popular silence. The rank and file of the different parties had their eyes fixed upon election results, and there was little concern as to how these results were achieved.

This is all past and gone. All parties and all factions in parties, in the past, were amenable to the influence of the campaign contribution; all accepted it without question; the public, to say the least, condoned the practise. The public will condone it no longer. What is wanted now is not reminiscent scandal, but a constructive remedy. If the pending investigation into recent campaign contributions has not this end primarily in view, then the inquiry should be abandoned.

The moral uprising that aims simply at political effect has become as obnoxious to good citizenship as the questionable campaign contribution.

If out of the coming investigation there shall be evolved a well-considered plan whereby all the legitimate expenses of political parties and political candidates shall be provided from the public treasury, federal, state and local, a great step will have been taken toward the improvement of political morals. The citizen or the corporation desiring to contribute toward the welfare of a political policy or cause will not be wholly debarred by laws prohibiting private campaign contributions. Education is the bulwark of this nation. The education of the individual citizen is the main thing. Let those who have, and to spare, contribute liberally toward every worthy educational movement and institution; let education be placed within the reach of all; and politics will be raised to the point where no sound national policy will lack defense and support.

REGARDLESS of what certain middle western cattle feeders of the United States say with respect to the unprofitableness of the fattening business, owing to the high prices of feed and fodder, it stands to reason that the market must be supplied, and that the cattle industry will continue to be one of the most important in the United States. Instead of being discouraged by the pessimism of the few, who claim that stock raising in general is an unsatisfactory and disappointing vocation, those who see in the present high prices, and in the prices that may be expected to prevail hereafter, an opportunity for the exploitation of their energies, will rather be attracted and encouraged by the optimism of the many who are making snug fortunes on the ranches of the West and Southwest.

The economic phase of the question is foreign to the purpose of these lines. What they are intended to do is to set forth the fact that woman has proved her title to equality with man on the cattle ranch, as elsewhere. The Chicago Record Herald has just published an article dealing with this subject that shows how prominent a part woman is playing in the cattle industry of Texas. At the recent meeting of the Cattle Raisers Association in Ft. Worth, several seats were occupied by women; fifteen in all from the Lone Star, state might have claimed admission as members. These women are not mere proprietors of cattle ranches, or mere capitalists controlling cattle ranches; they are cattlewomen in the strictest sense. They mount their ponies and ride over their sections, inspect their herds and superintend the "round-up," just like men. One of the delegates to the convention, Mrs. M. B. Hulding of Lampasas, owns 108 sections in Culberson county, rides her pony over the ranch, and knows every foot of it. Mrs. Cornelia Adair of Palo Dura owns 40,000 head of cattle in her ranch at Armstrong. Other prosperous and wealthy ranchwomen are Mrs. Albrecht of Wesser, Mrs. J. W. Cannon of Sheffield, Mrs. D. Dunn of Byers, Mrs. R. W. E. Hirst of Ft. Stockton, Mrs. H. M. King of Corpus Christi, Mrs. Perry Leffors of Miami, Mrs. Raymond Martin of Laredo, Mrs. Alice Peeler of Campbellton, Mrs. Amelia Riley of Eckert, Mrs. E. F. Shiner of San Antonio and Mrs. C. E. Treadwell of Ft. McKavett.

We have the testimony of men for it that these, and many other women in the West and Southwest, are managing their ranches successfully. A great deal is said from time to time with regard to the hardships attending life on the cattle ranch. The manner of living is very different from that which obtains in the town and city, of course, but the fact that women are not excluded from it, and that some of them are refined enough to obtain recognition in the best of metropolitan society when they choose to claim it, would indicate that it is an occupation from which no robust young man should shrink. Woman may be setting a better example than she knows by acquitting herself so creditably on the ranch.

New England Waterways Coming

WITH the Connecticut river navigable for vessels with a moderate draft, as far north as Springfield, then central New England would at once be given competition in freight rates that is now impossible under a virtual railway monopoly. In the immediate territory surrounding Springfield there are manufacturing towns and cities with a population of about 150,000, property values of not less than \$150,000,000, and factories producing

not less than \$60,000,000 worth of goods annually. Farther south is the Connecticut capital and manufacturing center, Hartford, with its large investments in industry, also awaiting adequate provision for waterway traffic.

Signs multiply that the combined action of the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut and the nation within a few years will radically alter the present situation, and give to New England's interior region shipping facilities approximating those of the coast towns. The harbor and land commissioners of the two states are already busy conferring and defining a common policy. Governor Foss of Massachusetts, in his campaigning this autumn, is urging immediate action by legislators backed by public opinion; and in the city of Springfield a conference of 400 representative men of the upper Connecticut valley has just been held to plan for aggressive action and to give testimony before the waterways commission.

State credit was generously extended by the New England states when railway construction first began; there need be no hesitation about a similar course now that inland waterways are projected, if only due advantage be taken to guard ultimate as well as immediate public interests.

THE private individual who likes to ruminant over the domestic fuel question may be interested in the information that one year's supply of coal for New York city would make a train reaching from Salt Lake City to the Atlantic coast, a distance of 2452 miles. Scraps of knowledge like this cause one to wonder, naturally, whether statisticians ever buy coal.

THOSE who favor a double holiday weekly are divided on the point of naming Saturday or Monday as the extra day. And they see no hope of coming together as a result of a popular vote, for many who favor Saturday on Friday night, are disposed to wish it the other way on Monday morning.

IT is said that China offers a wonderful field for plumbers and manufacturers of plumbers' supplies. But it is doubtful if it can be any more wonderful than the United States.

IT is significant of the force of municipal competition when a circus man sells his menagerie at marked down prices to a city zoo.

THE state of Texas has been spending money liberally during the last three years in the construction of levees, the result being that it has added about seventy-five miles of these embankments to those previously in existence. In pronouncing this a pretty fair response to the legislation of four years ago directed toward flood protection, the Dallas Morning News, which has recently given considerable attention to this subject, is fully justified. So far as levee building is concerned, Texas has done and is doing well. The newspaper referred to points out as a rather ironic circumstance that since the surveys looking to further flood protection were begun in 1908, there have been no floods, such as were formerly experienced, in the state; on the contrary, the intervening years have been mostly notable for drought. Levee building would undoubtedly have proceeded more rapidly in Texas had the conditions been reversed, but right here is excellent opportunity for pointing a moral and adorning a tale.

In the Milam county district \$21,000 has been expended on five and a half miles of levees. In the same district, because of better protection from floods, land has increased in value from \$50 to \$100 an acre. The cost of flood protection was \$5.25 per acre. It is not difficult to determine the handsome per acre enhancement consequent to this expenditure. But quite another view should be taken of it; that is the one we have in mind. The Milam county property has felt the protection from floods and has consequently doubled in value; but there have been no floods of late. Instead there have been droughts. Droughts may or may not have cost the landowners—the farmers—as much as floods would have cost them. At all events, they have been costly. Assuming that the state of Texas were making provision against damage from droughts as well as damage from flood, is it not reasonable to assume that there would be a still greater enhancement in the value of Milam county land?

Texas and other states, it is certain, will soon see the wisdom not only of controlling their flood waters, but of impounding storing, husbanding them for the rainless seasons. The state of Texas has no asset more valuable than its water supply; this is now largely a wasted asset; it will not continue to be so when the people of Texas awake to the advantages that will accrue to them from construction of reservoirs as well as levees.

PART of the Progressive program is neo-Puritan and part of it neo-humanistic. Some adherents come to it from the viewpoint of Amos, Calvin, John Knox and the Mathers, and some from the standpoint of widened appreciation of beauty and human fellowship that, in turn, is dependent—so they say—more or less on economic freedom and justice. The task of harnessing these two groups together is not an easy one, for they vary considerably in their relative valuations of details of the broad program that all accept with a fair degree of loyalty. The east London socialist and William Morris each had a very different way of championing and defending a common program; and so will the diverse elements of the new Progressive party.

Comment of this kind is invited by a situation already created in a large American city, where intensity of the political strife has led to a very active program of publicity and to use of billboards as advertising mediums on a scale not known before. Among those sharing in the contest are many civic reformers with a very positive program for city beautification and adornment, as well as national political uplift. Temporarily unmindful of esthetics, the plunge has been made in behalf of ethics, and on a scale that has forced the local art commission to cry, "Halt." Reformers are being asked to keep in mind that whatever old-line party machinists may do in the way of making political advertising a social nuisance, they have no business to do it. In short, the desired political end does not justify resort to extravagant use of a publicity medium that offends standards of taste. On the other hand, there is the increasing habit of contemporary politics, against which there can be no possible objection, of use of newspapers for gaining the desired publicity, care being taken to insure entire candor and such form for the advertisements as will leave no one in doubt as to their origin and that they are paid for.

DELIBERATE omission of third-class matter from the provisions of the first national law authorizing the parcels post, as the Publishers Weekly says, "works a serious disadvantage to publishers, booksellers and libraries within city deliveries, rural routes and the initial zone generally." It works "especially to the disadvantage of the local bookstore and the rural library," says the same authority, which is confident that cheap transportation and wide distribution are in line with all modern progress and in the long run will serve the interests of proprietors of small bookshops, giving them an easy ordering and cheap delivery method, a widened area of selling efficiency, and lessening the need of carrying a large stock.

This optimism has its significance for lovers of literature who wish to see the small-shop retailer of books continue to be a noteworthy social asset. He has a place to fill in the higher life of the community that few other merchants can equal. His relations with book buyers, whether adult or juvenile, can be made unusually personal and intimate, and shaped to serve cultural ends. He can act as mentor and friend, guide and guardian, piloting busy men and women and ardent youth into the right paths of past and present literature. Any federal statute that promotes this end is justified from the point of view of a thinker who credits fine literature and a disciplined literary taste as being national assets. The more persons there are selling books and knowing their contents, the better it will be for buyers; and the more buyers there are who are well advised in their purchases the greater the encouragement to authors and publishers with standards of taste.

That the official organ of the American publishing trade so confidently urges extension of the parcels post privilege to the kind of products which publishers and retailers handle, indicates that when the pressure on Congress to extend the law comes, it will find friends in influential quarters. If, as is argued, the postmaster-general even has considerable discretionary power in extending the scope of the law, Mr. Hitchcock may anticipate Congress; but he is more likely to rest content with organizing the postal service for the new task within the brief time set by lawmakers.

Both Sides of Flood Protection

Clash of Civics and Esthetics

Parcels Post and Book Buyers